

AMERICAN FRUITS

Nurseries, Arboriculture and Commercial Horticulture

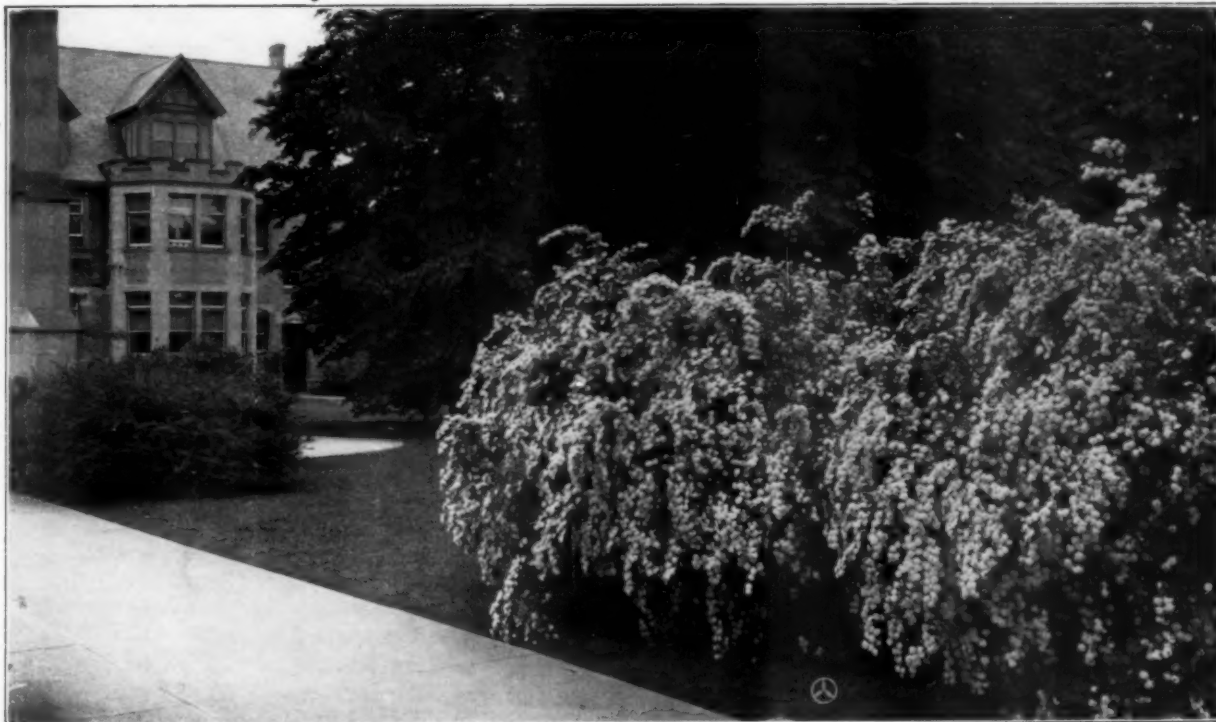
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Vol. XVII

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MARCH, 1913

No. 3

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International Society of Arboriculture—J. P. Brown, Connersville, Ind.

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Missouri Valley Horticultural Society—A. V. Wilson, Muncie, Kan.

National Apple Show—Ren H. Rice, Spokane, Wash.

National Council of Horticulture—H. C. Irish, Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

National Horticultural Congress—Freeman L. Reed, Council Bluffs, Ia.

National Nut Growers' Association—J. F. Wilson, Waycross, Ga.

Ornamental Growers' Association—C. J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.

Northern Nut Growers' Association—Dr. W. C. Deming, Westchester, N. Y.

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AMERICAN FRUITS MAGAZINE---MARCH, 1913

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—Communications on any subject connected with Nurseries, Arboriculture or Commercial Horticulture are cordially invited by the Editor; also articles on these subjects and papers prepared for conventions of Nursery or Horticultural associations. We shall be pleased to reproduce photographs relating to these topics, Nursery Scenes, Cold Storage Houses, Office Buildings, Fields of Stock, Specimen Trees and Plants, Portraits of Individuals, etc. All photographs will be returned promptly.

ADVERTISING.—First advertising forms close on the 22d of each month; last advertising forms on the 25th. If proofs are wanted, copy should be in hand on the 15th. Rates upon application.

"American Fruits" points with pride to its advertising columns. Not all those in the nursery and allied trades are therein represented, but the leading ones are; and we believe that every advertisement represents a reliable concern. We court confidential information to the contrary. "American Fruits" will not accept advertisements that do not represent reliable concerns.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—"American Fruits" will be sent to any adda year. the United States for \$1.50 a year; to Canada or abroad for \$2.00 u
Add ten cents unless bank draft, postal or e xpress money order.

WHAT THIS MAGAZINE STANDS FOR.—Clean chronicling of commercial news of the Nursery and Planting Trade. An honest, fearless policy in harmony with the growing ethics of modern business methods.

Co-operation rather than competition and the encouragement of all that makes for the welfare of the trade and of each of its units. Wholesome, clean-cut, ring true independence.

INDEPENDENT AND FEARLESS.—"American Fruits" is not the official journal of any organization. It therefore makes no distinction in favor of any. It is untrammelled in its absolutely independent position and is the only publication of the kind.

Though it happens that its place of publication is in the eastern section of the country, it is thoroughly National in its character and International in its circulation.

Its news and advertising columns bristle with announcements from every corner of the Continent.

It represents as its name implies, the Fruits of American industry in one of the greatest callings.—Commercial Horticulture in all its phases of Nursery Stock, Orchard and Landscape Planting and Distribution.

AMERICAN FRUITS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

Ralph T. Olcott, Editor and Manager

123-125 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Leading Articles In This Issue

Unreasonable New York Legislative Measure	66
Tariff on American Trees	Otto Heinecken 87
Nursery Stock Demand on Pacific Coast	81
Waxahachie Nursery Company's Plant	85
Recovering Ornamental Nursery Trade	Floyd Bralliar 70
State Nurseries and Their Effects	67
Wenatchee Valley Growers' Plan	74
Important Suit Won By Indiana Nurseryman	78
Mississippi Nurserymen In Annual Session	Prof. R. W. Harned 72
California Planters and Nurserymen	74, 75
Largest Order For Strawberry Plants	85
Origin of the Raisin and the Prune	75
Trees I want In My Orchard	Henry R. Howard 80
A Nursery Salesman's Views	80
Greatest Nursery Convention In America	76
Nebraska's Horticultural Record	67
Details That Nurserymen Should Watch	A. I. Smith 69
In Memory of a California Pioneer	77
What an American Nurserymen Saw Abroad	G. C. Roeding 68
Eastern Shore Orchards	71
Ideal Apple Conditions	Prof. W. N. Hutt 88
Ohio Nurserymen's Association	87
Connecticut Nurserymen In Annual Session	73
European Nurserymen's Characteristics	J. B. Pilkington 72
Obituary—Thomas V. Munson	Sam H. Dixon 88

PROCEEDINGS OF STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.....79

Nebraska Society
Nontana Society
Washington Society
Arkansas Society

Idaho Society
Connecticut Society
Maine Society
Western Washington Society

EVENTS IN NURSERY AND ORCHARD ROWS:.....82

True-to-type Pecans
Japan Walnuts
Arizona Inspection Law
Important California Bill
Setting 10,000 Pecans
Big Shake-Up Coming

Utah Fruit Needs
60,000 Trees for Parks
Seedless Grape Fruit Next
Damages From Express Co.
Easy Loans To Farmers
Best Ohio Apples

INDEX ADVERTISEMENTS

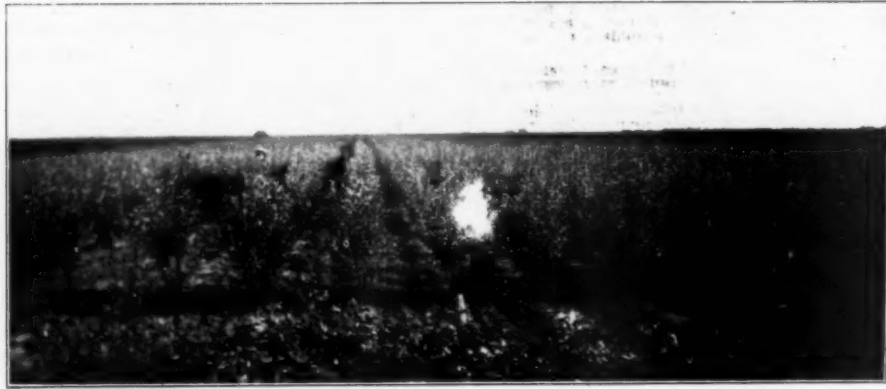
Allen-Bailey Tag Co.	85
Atlantic Nursery Co.	71
Barbier & Co.	62
Barnes Nurseries.	81
Bennet, C. A.	72
Bryant's Nurseries.	70

Burton-Swartz Cypress Co.	83
Breckmans Co, P J.	69
Bohlen, Focke.	71
Borowax Manufacturing Co.	72
Browne, C. E.	61
Burlington Route to Portland.	77
Call, S. W.	80
Chase Company, Benjamin.	62

INDEX ADVERTISEMENTS

Cannedy, J. A.	84
Cole, W. B.	69
Denton Williams & Denton	84
Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co.	84
Detriche, Sr., Charles	85
Donaldson Co.	Cover
Flansburg & Son, C. N.	71
Forest Nursery & Seed Co.	68
Franklin Davis Nursery Co.	Cover
Framingham Nurseries	73
Griffith, R. B.	87
Greenbrier Nursery Co.	84
Griesa Nurseries	85
Harrison & Sons, J. G.	Back Cover
Hathaway, Wick	86
Henby & Son, J. K.	86
Heins' Sons, J.	Cover
Hill Nursery Co., D.	61
Hobbs & Sons, C. M.	Cover
Hood & Co., W. T.	88
Hopedale Nurseries	83
Horticultural Advertiser	86
Horticultural Sales Co.	71
Horticultural Company	71
Hubbard Co., T. S.	68
Huntsville Wholesale Nur's	Cover
Ilgenfritz, Sons Co., I. E.	69
Jackson & Perkins Co.	Cover, 88
Jewell Nursery Co.	87
Kallen & Lunnemann.	71
Lindley Nursery Co., J. Van	88
Lovett, J. T.	80
Mayer's Plant Nursery	80
Meneray Crescent Co., F. W.	81
Milton Nursery Co.	87
National Florists Bd. Trade.	69
Norman, T. R.	68
Northern Pacific Ry., to Portland.	77
Parker, Jim	68
Pein, H. H.	88
Reed, W. C.	Cover
Rhodes Mfg. Co.	86
Rolker & Sons, August.	84, 86
Rochester Lithographing Co.	Cover
Scarff, W. N.	86
Sherman Nursery Co.	83
Simpson & Sons, H. M.	73
Skinner & Co., J. H.	84
Smith Co., W. & T.	Cover
Southern Nursery Co.	69, 86, 87
Stark Bros, N. & O. Co.	Cover
Storrs & Harrison Co.	Front Cover
Tennessee Nursery Co.	87
Truitt & Sons, Jas.	73
Valdesian Nurseries	80
Watson & Co., F. W.	83
Waxahachie Nursery Co.	Cover
Weber, C. H.	80
Welch, E. S.	88
Westminster Nursery.	73
Whiting Nursery Co.	83
Youngers & Co.	73
MOTHNLY GUIDE.	62

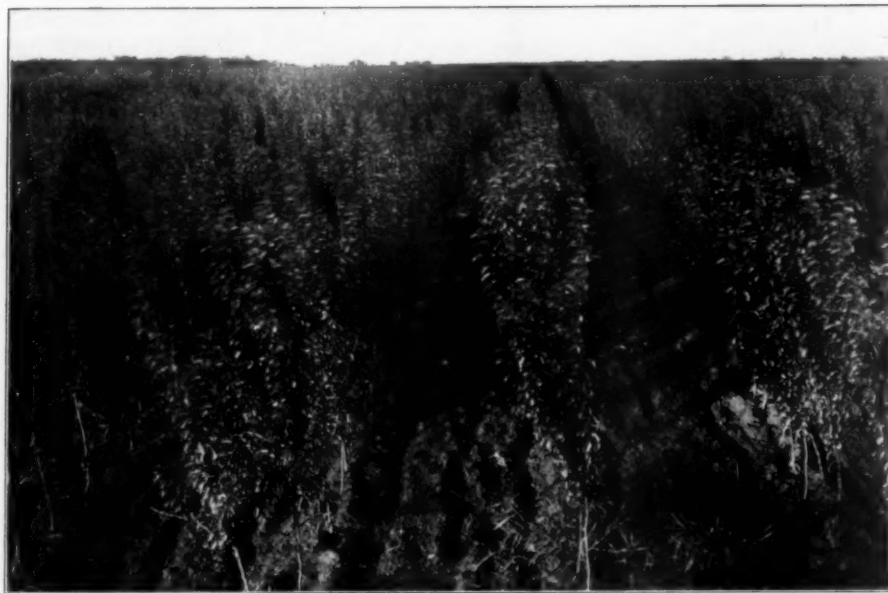
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American Fruits

Nurseries, Arboriculture and Commercial Horticulture

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y. Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. XVII

ROCHESTER, N. Y. MARCH, 1913

No. 3

American Nurseries—"American Fruits" Series

WAXAHACHIE NURSERY CO., WAXAHACHIE, TEX.

ANURSERY of the highest standing throughout the country is that of the Waxahachie Nursery Company, Waxahachie, Tex. There a general line of fruit and ornamental stock is grown and there the ethics of the business are studied with a high aim. Great attention has been given to meeting inevitable changes in methods and conditions, always with an eye to the interests of the planter as well as those of the company, for it goes without saying that aside from the question of morality in transacting business which is a chief consideration, it is good business not only to seek but to insure co-operation between buyer and seller. These have been first principles at the Waxahachie nurseries as they have been at other leading nurseries of the country.

Upon these principles this company, which has long been marked by progressiveness, has this season announced a change of policy in its retail department—the sale of stock directly to the planter and the elimination of agents. Owing to the stage to which cost of making sales through agents had advanced, either this or the alternative of increasing prices for stock had to be adopted. Others have seen the matter in the same light. This change in a nursery of this size greatly increases the amount of work at the home establishment.

The Waxahachie Nursery Company is one of the first of the leading concerns of the country to combat the replacing evil, and with it this is now a firmly established policy.

We present in this issue half-tone engravings of sections of these nurseries which will be of interest to the trade. They speak for themselves. The Waxahachie company last season budded more than half a million peach, 150,000 plum and they are offering more than 150,000 one and two year apple, 100,000 cherry and 75,000 to 100,000 pear in assorted varieties.

Where a few years ago our fathers walked or went "mule back," we are riding over macadam roads in \$2,000 automobiles and corresponding changes have been made in treatment of home surroundings. Therefore strong demand is made upon the ornamental department of a great nursery. The Waxahachie company is constantly increasing its facilities for meeting this demand. Its current catalogue shows the varieties of ornamental nursery stock most approved at present. In small fruits and nuts the company produces the varieties to meet a large and particular demand. The company is widely and favorably known as well by its president, J. R. Mayhew, who is often seen at American Association and other nursery organization meetings, as by its products.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture last year distributed ten million farmers' bulletins.

Buying Nursery Stock In the '80s

The pioneer fruit growers had troubles of their own, says Field and Farm, of Denver, the like of which could scarcely occur in these times. In 1889 Captain Rockafellow of Fremont County, Colo., paid \$300 for a consignment of trees from a nursery at Bloomington, Illinois. They were over a month on the way and when they at last arrived in Canon City were so dried up that all of them died. In 1870 he purchased some

50 years more. One of the Haas variety has a spread of nearly fifty feet.

An Eastern Shore Garden

The Peninsula Horticultural Society which recently held its annual meeting in Wilmington, Del., is one of the oldest horticultural organizations in the country, says the Baltimore American. Its membership includes representatives from all of the Eastern Shore counties and during the life of this organization this garden region between two bays—the Maryland and Delaware Peninsula—has varied its market crops greatly, but upon the whole has made marked progress. When the society was in its youth the Eastern Shore of Maryland and the three Delaware counties supplied the whole country with peaches. Back in the seventies of the last century there were peach orchards on the Eastern Shore numbering 10,000, 20,000 and even 40,000 trees. In those days, during peach season, trains and steamboats were loaded daily.

Those great orchards have vanished but now the region between the bays sends strawberries, cantaloupes, potatoes, cabbages, onions and other garden produce to market in trainload consignments. The horticulture of the Eastern Shore and Delaware seems to be tending continually to variety. At the recent gathering of the Association of Peninsula Horticulturists "nut growing" was the subject of one of the papers. Small fruits are now produced in great variety, and as to the tomato, that is now grown almost as extensively as the peach used to be grown.

Retailers In Session

The National Association of Retail Nurserymen met in Rochester on February 13 and registered a vigorous protest against the Vert bill introduced in the New York legislature and referred to in another column. The following officers were elected: President, Edward S. Osborne; vice-president, J. M. Pitkin; secretary and treasurer, F. E. Grover.

The secretary of agriculture announces that investigations conducted in 1907 and 1910 to determine the conditions on an area of more than 1,000,000 acres in northeastern Oregon showed that the killing of a large number of trees by the mountain pine beetle had been going on in this area since 1905.

The Alabama Nursery Company's property at Huntsville has been divided into truck farms and the company has removed its business to Chase, five miles northeast of the city.

Fruit growers of Kent County, Mich., have formed an association with \$10,000 capital stock divided into 1000 shares, to be known as the Grand Rapids Fruit Association.



J. R. MAYHEW, President
Waxahachie Nursery Company

stock from Uncle Jesse Frazier of Florence, who had previously started an orchard at that place and to whom belongs the real credit of planting the first orchard in southern Colorado which was in 1863 as we remember it. Grasshoppers, however, attacked and killed the last of the Captain's trees. Undaunted he purchased a lot more eastern trees, paying \$75 for them. Those were frozen in transit and only five of the lot grew.

He sent east for more trees, paying from 50 cents to \$1.50 a piece for them. These he planted, but so fierce were the ravages of the grasshoppers and rabbits that it seemed for a while that all his efforts were doomed to failure. To keep away the rabbits he wrapped each tree with tarred paper, but the tar poisoned the bark and every tree apparently died. Examining the roots, however, he found that some life was left and so as an experiment he cut off each tree just one bud above the graft. Some of these grew and are now producing annually some thirty boxes to a tree.

After that Mr. Rockafellow resorted to purchasing root grafts and raising his own trees. Some of the trees the big orchard at Fruitmore, although from thirty to forty years old, are as healthy and vigorous as five-year old trees, and apparently good for

Unreasonable New York Legislative Measure

Bill Proposes That Every Fruit-Bearing Tree Sold in Empire State Must Be Tagged With Name and Variety and Every Sale Must Be Under Contract Signed By the Seller Making Him Liable for All Variations Therefrom Under Penalty of Five Dollars for Each Tree Sold--Nursery Interests of State Represented at Hearing in Albany

An illustration of what can be done by a legislator who knows nothing of the practical operation of a business he would affect by his measures is shown in the assembly bill introduced in the New York legislature on February 10 by Assemblyman Charles J. Vert, of Plattsburgh, Clinton county. It is as follows:

Article eleven of chapter nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting chapter one of the consolidation laws," is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new section, to be section two hundred and sixty-three, to read as follows:

Sale of fruit bearing trees. Every person, firm or corporation, who shall sell any fruit bearing trees, shall attach to each tree before delivery a tag correctly stating the name and variety of such tree, as classified by the state commissioner of agriculture, and such trees shall be so marked and tagged when delivered to the purchaser.

Every sale of fruit bearing tree or trees shall be made by a contract in writing stating the name and variety as classified by the state commissioner of agriculture and signed by the person, firm or corporation making such sale, or their duly authorized agent, and if such fruit bearing tree or trees are not of the name or kind specified in such contract, the person, firm or corporation shall be liable for all damages resulting therefrom and the penalty of five dollars for every tree, which has been received by the purchaser and planted for growth, which is not of the name and variety specified in such contract. Such damages and penalty may be recovered in a civil action by the purchaser of such fruit bearing trees. All contracts and agreements contrary to the provisions of this section shall be void.

This act shall take effect immediately.

The impracticability of such a measure is

so apparent to any one who knows anything of the scale upon which nursery trees are sold and shipped that comment is unnecessary.

N. Y. Nursery Bill Hearing

As we go to press a hearing called for February 26th in response to fruitgrowers' requests, is held in Albany, N. Y., to consider New York Assembly bill 967 introduced by Mr. Vert, relating to the sale and labeling of fruit-bearing trees. Notice of this hearing was promptly sent by Commissioner of Agriculture Huson to Irving Rouse, William Pitkin, William C. Barry and Ralph T. Olcott, editor of *American Fruits*, Rochester, N. Y.; Theodore J. Smith, Geneva, and Dewane Bogue, Medina.

Immediately arrangements were made to have the nursery interests of the state represented at the hearing. Dansville nurserymen appointed a committee of three, Geneva a committee of five, and Rochester a committee which was named at special meeting of nurserymen called for February 24 at the Rochester Chamber of Commerce rooms. While it is impossible that so peculiar a bill will ever progress very far, still it is desirable, in view of a public hearing in the matter, that nursery interests should be represented.

At the Chamber of Commerce meeting were representatives of leading nurseries of Rochester, Batavia, Newark, Dansville and Geneva. The bill was pronounced "a rank discrimination against the industry in New York state." It recently was held to be unconstitutional and unworkable by the Legislative Committee of the Eastern Nurserymen's Association.

Said Irving Rouse: "The man outside the state sells his product outright, receives his money and the transaction is closed. Can you imagine what chance a purchaser would have five or ten years later, when his trees get to fruit-bearing age, to collect any money if the trees didn't make good?"

The farmer who buys twenty-five trees of different companies would have no way of telling at a distant date which firm sold him the worthless trees, it was argued. Only the unscrupulous farmer would bene-

fit by that section of the bill. The nurserymen question the validity of a law providing that error is punishable by fine. The Vert bill, in setting aside \$5 remuneration, doesn't recognize unintentional mistake.

In the party that went to Albany were C. H. Hawks, Horace Hooker, Edward S. Osborne, C. J. Maloy, A. L. Wood, George Oliver, Frank Burke, J. F. Dale, J. F. Farber, Irving Rouse, Rochester; J. B. Morey, William Kelly, Thomas Riley, Dansville; J. M. Pitkin, John Watson, Newark; John Rice, P. McDonnell, Geneva; Nelson Bogue, Batavia, and Judge Lynn, Rochester.

New England Nurserymen

The annual convention of the New England Nurserymen's Association was held at Horticultural Hall, Worcester, Mass., February 25 and 26. A full program for a two day meeting was arranged by the executive committee; it included practical talks and discussions by prominent nurserymen and horticulturists from the several New England States. Dr. W. E. Britton, State entomologist of Connecticut, A. E. Stone, State nursery inspector of Rhode Island, Walter C. O'Kane, State agent of New Hampshire, and Dr. W. S. Regan, inspector in Massachusetts, were invited to take part in the discussion of nursery inspection laws, rules and regulations. Daniel A. Clarke of Fiskville, R. I., spoke on "New Plant Introductions." Stephen Hoyt of New Canaan, Conn., on "The Moving of Big Trees," Ernest F. Coe, of the Elm Nurseries, New Haven, Conn., on "Horticulture in Japan," illustrated by stereopticon views. Practical papers were presented on propagation, storage houses, herbaceous perennials, etc., by Mr. Stevens of South Framingham, Mr. Barnes of Yalesville, Conn., and others. An important feature of the occasion was the annual dinner and banquet at the Hotel Warren.

The officers of the Association are: President, J. Woodward Manning, No. Wilmington, Mass.; vice-president, C. R. Burr, Manchester, Conn.; secretary, A. E. Robinson, Lexington, Mass.; treasurer, V. A. Vanicek, Newport, R. I. Executive committee: Charles R. Fish, Worcester, Mass.; Stephen Hoyt, New Canaan, Conn.; Daniel A. Clarke, Fiskville, R. I.

Men of the Hour—"American Fruits" Series



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State Nurseries

The truth of the declaration which amounts to a slogan in the platform of *American Fruits*, that the interests of the Nursery Trade are inseparably bound up with those of the fruit grower, is again demonstrated by the following suggestion in the editorial columns of the *Oklahoman*, of Oklahoma City, Okla., published July 7, 1912 and republished by that paper Jan. 24, 1913:

During the days when Oklahoma is preparing to ship fruit that will sell for more than \$5,000,000, it is a good time to pause and investigate the fruit industry and to find out how it is possible to ship so much fruit.

Trainloads of peaches and other fruits do not just happen. Someone must have planted and cared for many thousand fruit trees during the past decade.

The forethought of the fruit men of Oklahoma makes it possible for those men to reap a fine reward this year. One man will ship peaches that will bring him the sum of \$5,000. And the buyers will pick the peaches from the trees. Another will get \$4,000 for his crop; another will derive an income of \$3,600 from a small orchard, and so on through the list. It is much the same in all parts of the state.

If we can sell \$5,000,000 worth of peaches in one season, why can't we sell \$50,000,000 worth?

We can. A few more million trees will make it easy.

The time to plant the trees is now.

To stimulate the orchard industry the state might engage in the nursery business. While Oklahoma cannot engage in farming as a money-making industry, there is nothing to hinder the commonwealth from establishing many nurseries on the thousands of acres of state lands which are available.

Tens of thousands of trees could be matured and sold to farmers on easy terms. The result would be that Oklahoma would take rank ahead of California as a fruit state. In a few years Oklahoma would be noted as the state which shipped peaches that sold for \$50,000,000. The figures are not too high. The yield of 1912 establishes Oklahoma as a wonder as a fruit-raising state and the yield is limited only by the efforts of the men who make Oklahoma productive.

State nurseries would stimulate the planting of trees. Other states have established them and there is no reason why our own state should not take this matter up this year and bring it to a successful conclusion.

All this reverts directly to the full discussion of state-owned versus private nurseries as presented in the February issue of *American Fruits* at page 48. This matter of state nurseries is one that should receive some attention on the part of the American

Association of Nurserymen. We suggest that a place be accorded it on the programme of the Portland meeting. A basis for discussion can easily be found in the material presented in the last issue of *American Fruits*.

Listen Here

Forty-three years ago Nebraska contracted the habit of winning first prize at world fruit shows and has kept it up ever since. Among the treasures of the State Horticultural Society are a lot of medals awarded for the excellence of Nebraska fruit in competition with the best that could be produced by skilled horticulturists from every section. Ex-Governor Robert W. Furnas was during all the long period of his public life one of the most loyal and consistent boosters for Nebraska, and his chief pride was the development of her fruit interests. The following medals awarded to Governor Furnas for Nebraska fruit are now in possession of the Horticultural Society.

Massachusetts, silver medal, 1869; New Jersey, silver medal, 1871; American Pomological Society, bronze medal, 1871; Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, one bronze, one gold and five silver medals, 1876; Columbian Exposition, Chicago, two bronze medals, 1893; Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha, two bronze medals, 1898.

Besides these permanent trophies the rec-

ords of the Horticultural Society disclose a bewildering array of minor winnings at practically every exposition of national scope for the past forty years. At the Paris Exposition, Marshall Bros. of Arlington, won two gold medals on Nebraska apples. At the National Horticultural Congress in 1909 Nebraska growers entered thirty plates in the single plate competitions for varieties of apples; in these classes they competed with thirty-one states; out of the thirty entries, Nebraska won twenty-eight premiums, as follows, ten firsts, eleven seconds and eight thirds.

The land which has been growing this fruit for forty years is just being discovered by Nebraskans, who need not go outside their own state to find abundant opportunity for successful fruit growing. The great fruit show at Lincoln the week of January 20-24 demonstrated to the world again that Nebraska ranks high in opportunities.

One of the greatest assets of Louisiana is the orange belt. Properly exploited, the groves of oranges, figs, mandarins, tangerines, pecans, kumquats and grape fruit, along the gulf coast could be made one of the south's greatest attractions and also the magnet to draw thousands of settlers to buy the reclaimed lands in the southern part of the state.



June Budding Scene—Waxahachie Nursery Co., Waxahachie, Tex.

What an American Nurseryman Saw Abroad

GEORGE C. ROEDING, Fresno, Cal.—Continued from February issue

IN FRANCE, I visited Lyons, Grenoble, Carpentras, Avignon, Montpellier, Marseilles, Toulon, Nice, Monte Carlo, Paris, Thomery, Orleans, Angers, Ussy, Rheims.

Grenoble, as you are well aware, is the great walnut section of Europe and it is from this place that we have obtained our Franquette, Mayette, Chaberte and Parisienne nuts. I hope at some time to write an article in reference to my observations. At this place, they export annually from three to four thousand tons of nuts.

Famous Rose Originator

In Lyons I visited the famous rose originator Pernet-Ducher, who at the great Horticultural show held in London in the latter part of May, of last year, was awarded the first prize over all competitors for his new rose Mme. Edward-Herriot, its unusual color merging from a salmon to a red coral; its fine form both in the bud and when open, will bring it into great fame in California where we have such favorable conditions for developing just such classes of roses as this.

The beauties of the Rivera are world famous and I could say much about this country in which the climatic conditions are so strikingly similar to the southern part of the

state. Here is where the Bougainvillea thrives; where the Phoenix Palms luxuriate and also our famous California Fan Palm and occasionally in some sheltered nook, a group of Cocos Plumosos rear their proud and graceful heads, but they are by far not so generally planted as with us.

Opportunity for California

It was here that I learned something of the cork industry and the opportunities which are waiting for us in California on the cheap lands of our great valleys for the development of this business. Our annual importation of corks and cork products is well up in the millions. As the cork tree, which is really an Oak known as "Quercus Suber," seems to thrive on very dry decomposed red granite soils, I have every reason to believe that there is a great future for this industry.

In the southern part of France are found the great vineyard districts practically all wine grapes; the method of training being along the same lines as we follow in California. Peronospora made serious inroads in the vineyards this year, and many vineyards had been sprayed four times by June to hold the disease in check.

Great French Nursery District

The great nursery district of France for seedlings and ornamental both large and small, is confined to Ussy, Angers and Orleans. What surprised me very much indeed was to find that Angers possessed such a wild winter climate that many ornamentals, which are so familiar to us were thriving in the open and were grown for sale.

The difficulties which are encountered in growing fruits for the market are well illustrated at Thomery a village not far from the famous forest of Fontainebleau and two hours ride from Paris. On account of the cool summer weather and the frequent occurrence of rain, it has been found impracticable to grow table grapes for the market without training them against stone walls. These walls are fifty feet apart and between them dwarf pears are grown and in many cases grapes trained to stakes or trellised, but in a year like last year where there has been so much rain and cold weather most of the grapes were of poor quality, and even that, on the vines trained against the walls were none too good. Some conception of the expense incurred to carry on this unique culture may be gained from the following:

Choice Table Grapes

On something over three hundred acres in this district, there are 150 miles of walls. These walls are one and a half feet wide at the base and are one foot on the top and eight feet high. They are covered on the top with rounded tile and directly underneath is a sash of glass supported by a wooden frame and extending out from the wall about two feet. The object of all this expense is to get the benefit of all the heat which will radiate from the walls and be reflected through the glass cover to hasten the maturity of the grapes. The cost of the walls is \$6 per yard. The annual output of first choice table grapes in an ordinary year, when weather conditions have not been so serious as in last season, is 700 tons. In order to make a fair profit the returns to


the grower must not be less than \$450 per ton.

If California grape growers could only receive such returns for their fruit, they could afford a trip to "Gay Paree" every few years and spend their earnings with the same freedom for which Americans are noted all over Europe. The general impression prevails throughout Europe that every tourist from California, "the land of gold" must be loaded down with the precious metal and he is treated in accordance with the reputation that this state has gained for its people.

Famous Central Market

The largest single market in Europe is the famous Central Market of Paris, the buildings of steel construction are divided up into sections and actually cover a space of ten acres. Here under this immense roof are sold cheese in variety and odor too difficult to describe; wild game, poultry, fish, meat, flowers and fruits, which are received from every section of Europe. For blocks around the streets and sidewalks are covered with all kinds of vegetables.

Continued on Page 70



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Details That Nurserymen Should Watch

We Are Apt to Overlook the Small Things Which Are Really the Most Important---Importance of Co-operation by Men Financially Interested in a Business---Recognition for Long and Faithful Service.

A. I. SMITH, Knoxville, Tenn.

THE subject assigned is so closely allied with our everyday life that its importance is sometimes lost sight of on account of the familiarity of its face peering at us through every department of our business. We are prone to lose sight of those things which should be most closely studied, and instead, chase after the rainbow of delusive hopes, and on this account I may be excused if, in this paper, I do not mention anything each of you does not already know.

It is a common law of nature that every form of life and material matter is built up out of the smallest things; and if nature

herself, with her boundless wealth of possibilities, has to depend upon the minute things of life to hold her together, how much more necessary it is for man with his meager possibilities, to pay the closest attention to the smallest details of that in which he is engaged. There is no kind of business but what the ultimate success of it depends upon these smaller details. We say smaller details, not because they are rightly the smaller things of business, but we have come to designate them as such when in reality they should be recognized as the larger details.

Nursery Business Peculiar

Every form of business has its natural environment and yet, in laying the foundation of all different kinds of business, there are some things that are common to them all. In a way however, it seems that in the nursery business there is more to be considered than in practically any other kind of business. Manufactured products depend, to a great extent, upon their basic materials being produced by mother earth, but the production that the manufacturer hands to the consumer is not the production of mother earth in its natural state. Therefore, if the manufacturer has a supply source which he can depend upon to furnish him the basic material that goes into his product, he does not have to study closely the production of that basic material, but can confine himself more especially to the converting of it into the manufactured product and to the disposition thereof to his trade. In the nursery business however, the successful nurseryman needs to know every detail of his business from the germination in mother earth to the handling of the product to the consumer.

On Broad Foundation

The above statements make it necessary for a successful nursery business to be built upon a very broad foundation. The fact is, the foundation is so very broad that there are few men in our business who can take care of it successfully unless he has with him in business, or in his employ, different men who understand thoroughly the different phases of the business. It is a common law of humanity, that our usefulness in any line of work depends, to a great extent, upon the financial interest that we have in that work, and it is my opinion that no nursery business can be as successful as it might be unless there are connected with it different financially interested men who have charge of the different lines of work. Of course, there are exceptions to this in the history of the business, but for the most part, as you study those nurseries that have been most successful from every point of view, you will find interested men in charge of the different departments.

Reward for Service

While writing this I received in the mail a strawberry catalogue from a Michigan firm and in turning through this catalogue in a casual way, my attention was attracted to it very strongly from the fact that it gave recognition to the men who are helping to make that business a profitable one. On one page was the photo of the foreman of

the growing department who had been with them 21 years, on the next page was a photo of the man who for 16 years had studied the handling of the plants from the field to the packing house, on another page was a photo of the man who for 11 years had attended to the packing of these plants. Such recognition is well deserved, and we should see to it that those men who are connected with the different phases of our business should have proper recognition for faithful and efficient service.

[To be continued]

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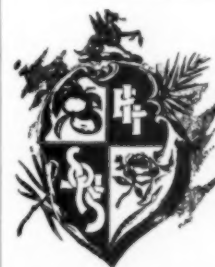
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Winchester, Tenn.

What Ornamental Nursery Stock is Doing

Recovering Ornamental Trade— FLOYD BRALLIAR, Nashville, Tenn.

THE ornamentation of homes and the growing and sale of hardy ornamentals naturally belongs to the Nurserymen's business. The propagation and dissemination of these plants is so nearly like that of fruit trees that there is no good reason why the two should not be carried on together. Yet it is a fact that our neighbor, the seedsman, have monopolized most of this trade. He has found that there are seasons of the year when business is slack, and in looking about for something to increase his profits and keep his force employed as long as possible, he has taken up this line of business. But he is not fitted to do this so satisfactorily to the public as are we, for he must do the most of his work by mail, while we have our agents visit the people in their homes where they can see the needs and if competent, give timely advice that will result in repeat orders from every neighborhood which he visits.

A First Step

As a first step toward recovering this trade, a nurseryman must familiarize himself with the best up-to-date shrubs and their propagation. Then he should either study landscape gardening himself, or have someone draw plans and plant his own premises in a way that will make them attractive. No better investment can be made by any nurseryman than to ornament his own place and keep it attractive. It is to his advantage to plant first class specimens of all the ornamental plants he means to sell and to plant them under such conditions that they will be at their best, and to plant them in such a way that they will look the most attractive.

Photograph Nursery Grounds

As soon as there is anything to photograph, have pictures made and furnish them to every salesman, or if the catalogue is used, reproduce them in it. It will pay big to get all salesmen to visit the nursery when the shrubbery is at its best and give them some instruction in proper environment and culture of these plants. A few days spent where an agent can see the effectiveness of hardy shrubbery properly planted cannot but make enthusiastic salesmen, and an enthusiastic salesman will bring business. It always seems to me that a nurseryman has missed his calling when his place looks run down at the heel, littered up with packing

material, and no attempt made to beautify the premises.

Work is Educational

The work of the nurseryman who means to continue in the business is an educational one, or at least it should be. Anything that will enable his customers to get better results from his goods than they have been accustomed to getting from goods of his competitor, is dollars and cents in his pocket in the future. For this reason, he will find it to his advantage to insist on his salesmen being familiar with up-to-date varieties and methods of growing. Then by preparing articles for the press, printing cultural directions for free distribution among his customers, and in various ways creating a live interest in a better way of doing things, much may be accomplished. The man who does this will not only be a help to the profession in general, but will himself become so well known that his business must grow.

It never pays to sell a man something that is difficult to grow without his being fully informed of the fact. It never pays to sell new varieties that are not of greater value for some reason than the old ones.

Attractions of the Country

Country people usually fail to appreciate the fact that they have more beautiful homes than it is possible to have in the city. Because they do not have beautiful environments, they do not love their homes or their work, but they hope some day to be able to get into the city. This fact is the greatest curse in our country. Our salvation lies in a movement to show the attractions of the country. No one is in better position to forward this movement than the nurseryman, but he must do more than grow trees to trade for dollars. He should be a leader in every movement to beautify school and other public grounds, even though he must donate plants liberally. It will all return in an added demand for them, and the business will come to the man who has donated the plants.

The nurseryman will find it to his advantage to give a flower show once or twice in the season in his nearest, and perhaps in more than one town, and also to give a fruit show in the fall.

Atchison county, Kansas, shipped 689 carloads of apples last fall—a record.

Effective Advertising

To be more effective, advertising should have the willing attention of a reader. It should not be forced or masked as is often the case with circulars.

Readers of "American Fruits" expect it to contain both reading matter and advertisements. Both pertain directly to their business. The advertisements in "American Fruits" are read as an index to the varieties of stock on the market and as an indication where wants may be supplied.

Advertising is of such interest today that it does not need to be disguised.

A Nurserymen Abroad

Continued from Page 68

These hard working men and women driving their bargains in the sale of their products, are in sharp contrast to the scenes on the streets of the fashionable retail business districts, a few blocks away, later in the day. All the street vendors must have their products either sold or disposed of, before nine o'clock in the morning and as the hour for closing the day's sales approaches, the prices go downwards with such rapidity and the animation of the sellers and buyers is so great, it seems as if bedlam had been let loose.

Fruit Prices High

All styles and shapes of baskets and packages are used for the sale of fruits, and it is not surprising that this is the case, when one reflects that the fruits are received from so many foreign countries. Excelsior or wood wool is very extensively used now for packing the finer fruits and is rapidly displacing cotton, which was used in former years. Fairly good fruit is expensive. I paid 15 cents each for Alexander apples; 3 cents each for purple figs and 30 cents for a 3-pound box of Muscat grapes which were grown in the open, in the Pyrenees Mountains. The grapes were well flavored, but were small and the bunches were very stringy.

Among the parks of Paris are the famous Bois de Boulogne, the garden of the Tuilleries and there are, of course, many others, but although they are beautiful in comparison with the parks of Germany and England, they are lacking in several essentials; the trees are not well cared for and in many instances the grounds are not given the attention they should have, to bring them up to a high standard.

BRYANT'S NURSERIES PRINCETON, ILLINOIS

We Have for Spring of 1913

APPLE TREES—Fine as ever grew and in good assortment

CURRENTS—Two year heavy, mostly Wilder and Pomona

ALTHEAS and HYDRANGEAS—Both tree and bush form

CATALPA, ELM and SOFT MAPLE SEEDLINGS

Our Spring List will tell you all about them.

Prices are low.

ARTHUR BRYANT & SON, Princeton, Illinois

WHAT the enterprising nurseryman needs to know, first of all, is who his competitors are. How are their operations affecting his, and how are they likely to still more? What the other fellow is doing is known by the nurseryman who reads **AMERICAN FRUITS** regularly and thoroughly.

Try it one year; and if you then find you can get this information from any other source to one-half as good advantage, we will continue the magazine without cost, so that you may enjoy the illustrations anyway.

LITERATURE

We have just received a publication on "Victoria, the Irrigation State of Australia." The issue is excellently illustrated and replete with information that would be quite educational to our readers in regard to what Australia is doing in closer settlement, farming, fruit cultivation and irrigation. Victoria has spent over 3,000,000 pounds on irrigation works, and the main channels command over 2,000,000 acres. The control and use of all water supplies, rivers, creeks and lakes is in the hands of the government, and all water supplies, whether domestic, stock, or for irrigation purposes, are owned and controlled by the state; while the charges for water are among the lowest in the world. Irrigable land may be purchased under closer settlement conditions at prices ranging from 10 to 20 pounds per acre. Any of our readers desiring to see this may apply at this office, or if they are interested enough to send for a copy, they can obtain one gratis from the Agent General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, The Strand, London, W. C., or the publishers, The Horticultural Publishing Press, 44 William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Probably no grower of peonies, iris and phlox in this country has done more to create a demand for these flowers than has C. S. Harrison, York, Neb. His manuals on these flowers, prepared with much care and as the result of years of experience, are regarded as standard authorities for both the nurseryman and the amateur. In another column of *American Fruits*, Mr. Harrison tells how to create a demand for nursery stock, a subject well worth studying. He has been most successful in it.

A rather unusual catalogue is that of the William P. Stark Nurseries, Stark City,

WE ARE IT

For choice seedlings and small shrubs for forestry planting or lining out to grow on Fine stocks of Oaks, Nuts, Maples, Ash, Cornus, Deutzias, Dorothy Perkins Rose, Poplars, Willows, etc., etc. Send for bargain list now

ATLANTIC NURSERY CO., Inc.

BERLIN, MARYLAND

Mo. It is a retail catalogue and has been prepared with considerable care under the personal direction of W. H. Stark. The plan of the company is to sell direct to the planter by mail. Mr. Stark has put to use his knowledge of systematic pomology obtained through special instruction. There is in the introduction an attractive preface on the apple in which an attempt has been made to state the facts fairly. In this catalogue trees are guaranteed true to name but the company does not replace.

One of the most attractive and at the same time business-like catalogues of spraying apparatus that has come to our desk is that of the W. H. Owen Sprayer Co., Sandusky, O. The necessity for spraying is touched upon in the introduction—the fact that in only this way can good fruit be assured and the further fact that legislatures are passing laws making spraying obligatory. A marked advantage evidently, of the Owen method is the use of compressed air. One stationary power station supplies as many tank rigs as desired and no heavy machinery need be carted about in the orchard. The catalogue is fully illustrated.

The fourteenth report of State Entomologist F. L. Washburn, of Minnesota, is a valuable addition to the library of the nurseryman and fruit grower. It is an indexed description of injurious insects and is profusely illustrated and has, besides, colored plates of grasshoppers.

Modern Strawberry Growing by Albert E. Wilkinson, instructor and investigator in horticulture, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. Cloth: 219 pp.; \$1.10. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Company.

Although strawberry culture has increased remarkably in the last two decades, it is more than a quarter of a century since a complete book on this subject has been published. State and government experiment station experimenters have issued many bulletins and farm and horticultural papers have presented many articles by growers. All this available material has been subjected to revision by the author of this new book which gives the grower in convenient form, with index, all that is known of best methods of producing this important fruit. Subjects treated include selection of site, manuring and fitting, marketing and planting, after care, fertilizers, insects, diseases, spraying, picking, packing, marketing, mulching, renovating the old bed, winter forcing, propagation, breeding, scoring, judging, costs, yields, profits, Alpine strawberries, fall-bearing strawberries, varieties for special purposes.

Perhaps the chapter on fall-bearing strawberries will prove of greatest interest to the strawberry grower. The author observes, in considering the query whether this is dif-

ferent from the ordinary type of strawberry, that if blossoms of the fall-bearing variety are continually removed they will reappear throughout the growing period, while with ordinary berries it is very unlikely that other flowers will appear later if the first lot is picked. These berries are practically a new race or type, the first of which, Pan-American, originated on a farm in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., Samuel Cooper being the discoverer in 1898. The first seedling of value was the Autumn, a pistillate variety. Productive and Superb were great improvements on their parents, Pan American and Autumn. Besides Mr. Cooper, Louis Hubback, of Arkansas; Edwin H. Riehl, of Illinois; L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.; and Wick Hathaway, Madison, O., are working on seedlings of this berry. Harlow Rockhill has produced, perhaps the most marked practical results. A recent article in *American Fruits* by C. N. Flansburgh, Jackson, Mich., gave interesting facts.

Mr. Wilkinson's book is very practical, is fully illustrated and will prove a timely aid.

The Horticultural Directory and Year Book published by the Journal of Horticulture, London, England, for 1913, is as usual a valuable reference book for all who have occasion to consult lists of nurserymen, seedsmen and florists of Great Britain, landscape gardeners, florists on the continent and in the British colonies, horticultural builders, etc. Parks of Great Britain are listed; also horticultural associations. It is a volume of 632 pages.

Recent publications received: Annual report Nebraska State Horticultural Society for 1912, by C. G. Marshall; Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O., retail spring catalogue in which a unique service is established, giving after the name of each variety the approximate number of days required to bring each sort from seed growing time to marketing time, based upon careful tests, best varieties being indicated trade mark; proceedings of 1912 annual meeting of Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen; catalogue of Parker Bros. Nursery Co., Fayetteville, Ark.; catalogue of L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y., small fruits.

EXPERIENCE MAKES PERFECT

Nothing more true than that

A FAIR AND WELL-KNOWN EXAMPLE

You will find in

KALLEN & LUNNEMANN, BOSKOOP, HOLLAND

Wholesale Nurserymen and Exporters

Let our Mr. HENRY KALLEN write, quote or call on you while on your side from March-June. His address is care of Maltus & Ware, 14 Stone St., N. Y. City.

New Strawberries

Our annual plant catalog free to all. Reliable, interesting and instructive. All about the New Everbearers and other important varieties. The New Progressive Everbearing Strawberry. Rockhill's best of all, now offered for the first. Plants set last spring and fruiting until the ground froze produced for us at the rate of \$1,000 per acre for the fruit alone. A Great Sensation.

Address, C. N. FLANSBURGH & SON, Jackson, Mich.

PLANTING STOCK OF

Forest Trees
and Evergreens
Roses on Canina, etc. etc.

FROM

FOCKO BOHLEN, HALSTENBEK.

GERMANY are second to none

THE HORTICULTURAL COMPANY,

WORCESTER, MASS. Sole Agents

To whom all correspondence should be addressed

TREE SEED

Our catalogue of Tree Seeds is the most complete ever issued of the freshest and best seeds.

Ready now---You need it

Horticultural Sales Co.

Sterretts, Ala.

Mississippi Nurserymen In Annual Session

R. W. HARNED, Secretary-Treasurer

President J. R. Woodham presided at the annual meeting of the Mississippi Nurserymen's Association.

The motion to make Professors A. B. McKay and R. W. Harned honorary members of this association was unanimously passed.

Hon. Sam Dixon, chief nursery inspector of Texas gave an interesting talk upon the Texas inspection laws and the way they are enforced in that state.

The following motion was made by Mr. Ball, seconded by Mr. Beyer and passed unanimously: "Whereas, the Mississippi Nurserymen's Association having investigated the nursery inspection laws of the various states, has decided that Texas has the best nursery inspection laws, therefore it is our opinion that a similar law with necessary amendments to meet Mississippi conditions should be passed in this state, and we earnestly recommend that our legislature pass the same at its next meeting."

Upon motion of Mr. Ball, Professors McKay and Harned were appointed a committee to draft a constitution for this association and to report at the next annual meeting. Upon motion by Mr. Rogers, the name of Mr. Ball was added to this committee.

Mr. Brodie made a plea for some arrangement by which the nursery inspection work could be done earlier in the season.

The secretary-treasurer made his annual

statement in regard to the financial condition of the association. This was adopted.

After some discussion it was decided to hold the next annual meeting at the Mississippi A. & M. college at Starkville during the week that the annual Farmers' Round-up Institute is meeting during the latter part of the summer of 1913. The secretary was requested to notify members of the exact date. It is likely that an extra meeting will be held at Jackson in the fall of 1913 during the week of the State Fair. Details in regard to this meeting will be decided upon at the regular meeting at the A. & M. College.

The secretary-treasurer presented the expense account of President J. R. Woodham. These expenses consisted of printing, postage, and traveling expenses in connection with his efforts to have the legislature make an appropriation for nursery and orchard inspection work in this state. A motion was made, seconded and unanimously passed that Mr. Woodham be reimbursed from the funds of the association.

The secretary was requested to send copies of the minutes to all nurserymen of the state, to urge all members to pay their annual dues promptly and to invite any nurserymen who are not members to join our association at once.

The old officers were re-elected: President, J. R. Woodham, Newton; vice-presi-

dent, W. A. Woods, Tomnolen; secretary-treasurer, Prof. R. W. Harned, Agricultural College.

Among those present at the Gulfport meeting were the following: A. C. Ball, Mantee; Theo. Bechtel, Ocean Springs; James Brodie and Son, Biloxi; W. A. Cox, Biloxi; C. Forkert, Ocean Springs; J. D. Alexander and V. L. Beyer of the Mississippi Farms Company; W. C. Rogers, Toombs; T. Kiyona and D. Cunningham, of the Siabara Nurseries Big Point, Jackson county; A. B. McKay and R. W. Harned of the A. & M. College Agricultural College.

A number of other Mississippi nurserymen were present in Gulfport but at the time of the meeting, they were busy with matters concerning the fair, or entertaining delegates to the nut growers meeting and were not able to be present, among the number were W. R. Stuart of Ocean Springs, C. E. Pabst of Ocean Springs, and Frank H. Lewis of Pascagoula.

We were rushed for time and did not do as much at this meeting as most of us had planned. Next summer we will have plenty of time to do our work. We hope to have an interesting program and every nurseryman should begin to plan now to attend the meeting next summer.

European Nurserymen

J. B. Pilkington, of Portland, Ore., was in Europe when George C. Roeding, of Fresno, Cal., was there, last year. He met Mr. Roeding in Hamburg and for two days enjoyed the sights with him. "I confirm all that Mr. Roeding says," remarked Mr. Pilkington, referring to the entertaining description of European conditions and scenes which is appearing serially in *American Fruits*.

"Let me confirm and impress upon you the attention which the Europeans give to beautifying their places," continued Mr. Pilkington. "The charm of all Europe is the beautifying done everywhere, even in the humble cottage. They use plants by the thousands where we use them by the dozen. I cannot imagine anything finer than the Frankfort Palm Garden. In viewing the variety of plants in the garden the nurseryman could spend a week to good advantage. I want to add a word, too, about the methods of the nurserymen of Europe. While I think a great many of their methods are crude, yet their thoroughness is something which appeals. And I hope when the Panama canal is opened, we will get more of the class of nurserymen that they have there to do some of our work for us."

There ought to be more orchard lands in Virginia. No—that is not the way to state it. Virginia is already marvellously rich in orchard lands, says the Lynchburg, Va., News. There ought to be more orchards in Virginia. The lands that are available and suitable for the purpose should be more generally employed for apple growing.

If it relates to Nurseries, Arboriculture or Commercial Horticulture, look it up in "American Fruits."

In order to do this, save every issue of the Magazine. It is indexed.

California Privet

GROWN IN LARGE QUANTITIES AS A SPECIALTY

C. A. BENNETT,

Send for prices on any quantity

Robbinsville
Nurseries

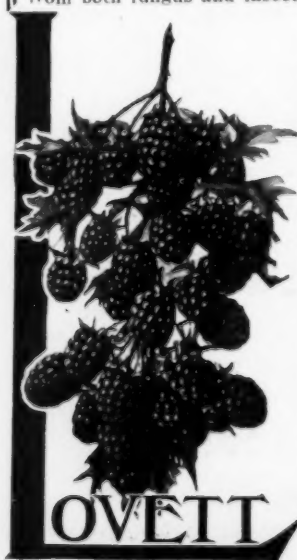
ROBBINSVILLE, N. J.

STAR OR WONDER

B BLACKBERRY

Truly the Star Performer

A wonder indeed! in growth, excellence and productiveness. The berries are coal black, extremely firm, and as large as the Ward or any of the popular varieties. They grow in clusters, like grapes, and a single plant has produced over eighty quarts in one year. The canes are like a grape vine in vigor, growing ten feet or more in a season. They hold their leaves until well into the winter, and are entirely exempt from both fungus and insect attacks.



The following conservative statement was issued by Mr. Franklin Dye, Secretary of the N. J. State Board of Agriculture: "The berry is of medium size, compact in structure, and of the finest flavor. It is borne in clusters, somewhat like grapes. Thirty-eight quarts have been picked from a two-year old plant, and greater yields have been reported." In conclusion he expressed the opinion that growers "who give attention to berry raising cannot afford to be without this plant."

I have made a special study of this variety, and can vouch for the accuracy of the above statements. Strong plants at 40c each, \$4.00 per doz., \$25.00 per 100.

Headquarters for St. Regis Everbearing, the best Red Raspberry; and Caco, by far the choicest of all hardy grapes. A full assortment of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Garden Roots, Hardy Perennial Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Evergreen and Shade Trees, Roses, Hedge Plants, etc. Big general catalog, illustrated, replete with cultural instructions, free to everybody. Established 1878; 200 acres; quality unsurpassed; prices low.

J. T. LOVETT

Box 196

Little Silver, N. J.

Connecticut Nurserymen In Annual Session

THE annual meeting of the Connecticut Nurserymen's Association was held in the offices of the state entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, February 12. Called to order at 10:30 a. m. President McCartney in the chair. Election of officers resulted as follows: President, T. E. Burroughs, Deep River, Conn.; vice-president, Stephen Hoyt, New Canaan, Conn.; secretary, F. L. Thomas, Manchester, Conn.; treasurer, W. W. Hunt, Hartford, Conn.; legislative committee, John Barnes, chairman, Yalesville, Conn.; executive committee, C. R. Burr, chairman, Manchester, Conn.; entertainment committee, Paul Hubbard, chairman, Bristol, Conn.

The Association was shown to be in a flourishing condition financially and otherwise. John Barnes spoke on "Storage Cellars and Storage of Fruit Trees," which was followed by discussion. C. R. Burr addressed the meeting on "Replacement of Nursery Stock, Its Evils and Remedy."

Dr. Britton, state entomologist, spoke on the "General Insect Pest Law, Providing for Orchard and Nursery Inspection," which was followed by a discussion. The legislative committee was directed to take such steps as possible to do away with as much of the objectionable parts of such bill as possible.

The subject of destruction of young fruit trees both in the nursery rows and orchards by the increasing number of deer each year in Connecticut was discussed and the legislative committee was instructed to favor some bill providing for a short open season for the killing of deer, in order to protect not only themselves but their customers from heavy losses.

Afternoon session consisted of an interesting address by Prof. E. H. Jenkins of the Agricultural Experiment Station, on "Fertilizers," followed by a lecture on "Japan and Japanese Gardens," by E. F. Coe, Mr. Coe having personally secured many of the views while traveling in Japan recently.

Just say you saw it in **AMERICAN FRUITS.**

A fine block of Carolina Poplar, from 1 1-2 in to 2 1-2 in. caliper, for sale cheap. On leased land and must be removed this spring.

JAMES TRUITT & SONS,
CHANUTE, KAN.

Cleveland for 1914

Secretary W. B. Cole of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association writes to **American Fruits**:

"The Ohio Nurserymen's Association at its annual meeting unanimously invited the American Association of Nurserymen to hold their 1914 convention at Cleveland, O., and instructed J. H. Dayton to present the invitation at the Portland convention in June. The Ohio nurserymen believe that Cleveland is the finest city in the world, the geographical center east and west, of the nursery business and that Mr. Dayton is the man to tell the nurserymen about it at Portland."

"We give the nurserymen of the American Association of Nurserymen fair warning,—it is Cleveland for 1914!"

Personal

A. T. Donnelly and C. D. Clough, formerly of Colorado, the former at one time horticultural expert of that state, are planting an apple orchard of five hundred acres in Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y. This announcement is made: "The coming spring Mr. Donnelly will set out eighty-five acres of apple orchards. It is his intention to grow all his own nursery stock so he will be sure of vigorous and healthy trees. In 1919 he will send the first fruit to market. No other fruit but apples will be raised."

William H. Stark, Stark City, Mo., delivered an address on "Dynamiting In Orchard Work" at the recent meeting of the Tennessee Horticultural Society and Tennessee Nurserymen's Association. He recommended the use of explosive not only in renovating old orchards but in setting out new ones as tending to greater growth.

F. W. Glenn, sales manager for the Phoenix and Bloomington Nursery companies at Bloomington, Ill., will enter the nursery business for himself.

Claude Galeener and Lewis C. Oliver, who constituted the Great Western Nursery Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Galeener will continue the business under the company's old name.

Henry R. Howard, Chattanooga, Tenn., has been re-elected president of the Tennessee Horticultural Society.

Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb., chairman of the A. A. N. committee on legislation west of the Mississippi, who was a witness at the Reed root gall trial in Denver, went on to California after the case was tried and spent some time in viewing Pacific Coast methods.

Eastern Shore Orchards

Orlando Harrison, of J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin, Md., said on February 11:

"Yesterday I was in our peach orchard of 10,000 bearing trees at Berlin and found a good prospect of a crop of peaches. Our Wine Sap and other winter apples, as well as summer varieties, look good. Strawberries are in good condition. I do not see anything alarming. The warm weather has given opportunity for more attention to orchards than usual, and more work has been done in that direction."

"During the past few weeks I visited our orchards and others in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and New York, and, as far as I could learn, all fruits are safe, though there is plenty of time for the whole situation to change. The plantings of apples the last few years have been larger than the plantings of peaches, and unless the peach orchards are renewed in larger proportions during the next few years there will soon be a scarcity of peaches on the Eastern Shore."

Daniel J. Twoomey, Geneva, N. Y., died January 23.

A Directory of the Nursery Trade, revised monthly—"American Fruits Magazine."

Is it on your desk?

SURPLUS STOCK

Exceptional low prices, APPLE, 1 year, 2 to 3 feet, 2 year 1-2 to 3-8, Standard Pear 2 year in grades, SOUR CHERRIES 2 year in grade, Peach 9-10 inch and up 800,000 2 year ASPARAGUS assorted, FAY'S CURRANTS 2 year No. 1, 20,000 Miller and RUBBY RASPBERRIES, SNYDER BLACKBERRY root cutting plants, DOWNING GOOSEBERRIES 2 year No. 1, CATALPA and SILVER MAPLE seedlings, CAROLINA POPLAR all grades, 180,000 CAL. PRIVET in grades, AMOOR RIVER PRIVET 2 to 3 feet, NORWAY MAPLE, MT. ASH, and LINDEN.

Your want list will be appreciated

THE WESTMINSTER NURSERY,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

KNOX NURSERIES

Cherry Trees

One and two years old. The best the market affords.

H. M. Simpson & Sons

VINCENNES, IND.

FRAMINGHAM NURSERIES

WHOLESALE GROWERS

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines, Etc.

HIGH
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LARGE
VARIETY

Correspondence Solicited. Price List Upon Request

W. B. WHITTIER & CO.,
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

APPLE TREES APPLE SEEDLINGS

Straight and Branched

APPLE GRAFTS

Whole and Piece Root

Made to Order.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

SEEDLINGS:—Catalpa Speciosa, Osage Orange, Soft Maple, Mulberry, Elm

Write for Prices

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GENEVA, NEBRASKA

AMERICAN FRUITS

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One year, in advance	-	-	-	\$1.50
To Foreign Countries, and Canada	-	-	-	2.00
Single Copies	-	-	-	.15

Advertisements should reach this office by the 15th of the month previous to date of publication.

Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March, 1913

The Fernwood, Miss., Lumber company is replacing oaks with grafted paper shell pecan trees in large quantities on its land.

According to Dr. T. J. Burrill, of the University of Illinois, horticulture is a trained profession. There is no doubt of it.

A state-wide organization of fruit growers is to be planned and carried into effect by a committee of 28 named at the closing session of the horticulturists of Utah.

The recent loss of oranges by cold weather in California will undoubtedly cause growers to diversify their fruit crops, for there have been poor orange years heretofore. Apples, pears and peaches are claiming attention in California.

What can the importer of nursery stock expect under federal laws that allow a sapient collector of customs at the Port of New York to class turtles as insects and the treasury department to declare that frogs' legs are chicken?

Spraying is a man-made method for combatting the ravages of insects. It is a puny effort compared with Nature's remedy, the insectivorous bird. Nurserymen, horticulturists and arboriculturists ought to be foremost in the fight to preserve the birds.

The last census showed that Pennsylvania with 125,000 fewer trees than New York produced as many bushels of apples, and at the recent farmers' experience meetings at State College fruit growers from other states conceded that growers and climate of Pennsylvania had great advantages for apple culture.

"Only one acre in five is under cultivation in the United States," said Dr. T. F. Hunt, dean of the California College of Agriculture, "and people generally believe all the good land is gone, that all else is barren. But there are vast stretches which can be made fertile and profitable if we can only find the way."

Late Horticultural Reports

For a number of years publication of the proceedings of the annual meetings of the state horticultural association has been delayed for three or four months and at least once it has not appeared until fully six months after the meeting, says the Spokane Spokesman-Review. It is proposed to establish a record for prompt publication by issuing the report within a few weeks of the meeting dates. This is commendable and it should attract the attention of several state horticultural societies whose annual proceedings reports do not appear until nearly a year after the meetings, indeed in some cases lapping upon the time for the succeeding meeting. Much of the subject matter, of course, is valuable long after it has been presented; but interest in the reports would be greater if they were placed in the hands of members promptly.

Quality In Grapes

In his paper before the Chautauqua & Lake Erie Fruit Growers Association at North East, Pa., last month, Wilson Rood sounded a warning that it will be well for many grape-growers to heed. He made the assertion that unless more care is given to quality it will only be a question of time when there will be practically no demand for Chautauqua grapes for table use. In support of his assertion Mr. Rood cited cold figures which show a falling off in the amount of grapes shipped in baskets and a large increase in the amount shipped in bulk. His position seems well taken that eventually, unless the growers go in for quality, all the grapes which leave the Chautauqua belt will go in bottles and barrels.

Are Lovers Yet

Florida and California love each other after all! This is good news, for we were pained to note evidences of strained relations which cropped out during the holidays and threatened to becloud these lands of sunshine. As the two principal citrus-growing states of the Union they had worked up such interest in their products that in the strenuous competition they almost overlooked the sisterly affection which should mark the relations between states however far apart geographically. Christmas presents of Florida oranges from E. J. Stachelburg, a prominent cigar manufacturer of Tampa, to friends in Los Angeles and San Francisco, were in some cases destroyed by California inspectors under authority governing entry of fruit into the Golden State, due to quarantine regulations. Mr. Stachelburg and his Florida friends were much agitated, naturally, by this action and some real strong things were said. Now information has been received by the secretary of the Jacksonville Board of Trade that there is no quarantine in California against Florida citrus products. The secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce investigated the destruction of the fruit, and learned that the fruit was destroyed under an old order on the same day the new order protecting the fruit was received. So it was all a mistake!

And now comes also the announcement that H. A. Marks, one of the leading orange growers of the Winter Haven, Florida, section, has been invited and even requested by the California Citrus Exchange, and by individual citrus growers of that state, to

come out and make a demonstration of his new method of orchard-heating, with which he has been experimenting for some time.

Mr. Marks says he has had no use for any heating of Florida orchards this year, but last year he experimented with success in the northern parts of the state, when the temperature dropped down dangerously near the freezing point on one or two occasions, and his method met all the requirements.

So nurserymen who visit the Pacific coast a few months hence may expect to find California basking as peacefully and contentedly as she is pictured in the railroad folder, on good terms with all the world, including Florida.

No Room for These Apples

Nurserymen should know the sentiment of apple shippers regarding varieties of apples for commercial use, because that sentiment is sure to be communicated to the grower and so directly affect the character of the demand at the nurseries. Nurserymen may be forewarned and plan accordingly by noting the following statement by an official of the Wenatchee Valley Fruit Growers Association:

"The experience of this season proves very positively the folly of growing any but high class varieties of apples in the Wenatchee valley. In a season like the present when the country is flooded with good cheap apples, it is sufficiently difficult to sell our fine varieties at satisfactory prices. This difficulty becomes almost an impossibility when it comes to selling the hundred or so odd and common varieties which the Association has been called upon to market this season. No one can recommend such varieties as Viking, Bull Moose, Ingram, Sheep Nose, Shackelford, Seek No Further and many others. These varieties lack quality. Nobody wants them and they come into immediate competition with eastern apples in barrels and in bulk. In order to sell these varieties it is necessary to place them in some out of the way town where the trade knows nothing about Western Box Apples and have them worked off upon an equally ignorant public. The result is very undesirable since the small markets we are trying to develop will judge all our apples by the inferior fruit sold to them.

"By continuing the production of small apples and poor varieties, we are greatly injuring the present markets and the future of our industry. At the most, the Wenatchee district should not produce more than fifteen sorts of fall and winter apples. The present bearing trees producing poor fruit should be worked over to the varieties that have become standards. Each section now has enough data to enable the individual grower to determine which of the high quality apples is produced to the highest degree of perfection in his particular locality. These should be grafted on the lower grade stock as rapidly as possible.

"We are experiencing considerable trouble in the marketing of Kane Spitzenbergs on account of the comparative lack of color of this variety. This is the cause of a good deal of justified complaint on the color of our Spitzenbergs."

A Directory of the Nursery Trade, revised monthly—"American Fruits Magazine."
Is it on your desk?

Origin of the Raisin and the Prune

On a large flat rock near Fresno an al fresco lunch was spread;
There were figs from Mr. Roeding's ranch, and honey comb and bread,
There were plums from Santa Clara, grapes of Thompson's seedless vine—
All the meal was set and ready for the Indian folk to dine.
But the Indian children waited with their father, patiently,
For their mother who was parting from a guest at the tepee.

And the ladies chatted gaily of the latest head-work fad,
Just the newest thing in blankets, and the splendid time they'd had
At a meeting of the "Daughters" on the Wednesday night before,
And they said a lingering farewell—then they stood and talked some more.
And the hungry children clamored, but the father's glance was stern,
So they waited by the table for their mother to return.

Still the ladies talked unceasing at the tepee's open door,
And they thought of several items that they had not said before.
While the sun blazed on the table; turned the honey comb to oil;
Plums and grapes began to shivel, and the other things to spoil.
But the stream of conversation without ceasing still flowed on,
'Till the sun sank in the ocean, and the afternoon was gone.

Then the last "good-byes" were spoken, and that happy family there,
Dined together in the evening on a meal without compare.
For those luscious plums to famous Santa Clara prunes had dried
And the grapes had become raisins, and the figs were cured, beside.

We have praised that Indian mother; praised her name in prose and pomes;
Bas-reliefed, blank-versed and sculpted her; set her statue up on domes;
For without her perseverance, raisinless we still might be,
Calimyrnaless and pruneless, in this Country of the Free.

—W. N. A. in California Fruit Grower.

Ninety Per Cent Fancy

Wenatchee Valley, Washington, apple growers have practically decided that it is better to thin and prune and produce high grade fruit only, than to produce several grades in greater quantity. The records made by numerous growers in the valley prove that proper pruning and thinning produces crops ninety per cent. extra fancy and that profits far exceed those under the other plan. If there are to be no culls there will be no demand for canneries and evaporators in the valley.

A remarkable feature of the recent exhibition of Pennsylvania fruits at the meeting of the State Horticultural Association, at Harrisburg, was that nearly all the prizes went to fruits that have been sprayed at some time during the past year with lime-sulphur solution, in accordance with directions first published in this state by the State Agricultural Department.

From the day in January, 1848, when John W. Marshall discovered in the course of a mill-race the first gold of California that country became the land of gold, the goal of treasure seekers from all parts of the world. Nevertheless, the golden wealth of California is much inferior in value to that of its agricultural produce, especially of its fruit.

Insects have often been found in various parts of the world that would feed on other insects that were a menace to fruit and grain crops, but now Frank C. Craighead, an entomologist engaged in the U. S. forestry insect investigations, has discovered five different species of insects that will eat and thrive on the fruiting bodies of the chestnut blight, which has for the last few years been making such rapid advances from New England into New York and Pennsylvania.

The North Pacific Distributors is an organization of fruit growers of Montana, Oregon, Washington and Idaho. A Northwestern fruit-growers congress is to be held in Spokane in June at which 1500 delegates are expected and the governors of the seven Northwestern states.

With pansies and posies and sweet-scented roses
Our fine old New England midwinter is crowned;
And dearie, believe me, I would not deceive thee,
The peroxeyed daisy blooms all the year 'round.

—Springfield Union.

More than a thousand fruit growers attended the annual meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society meeting in Wilmington, Del., and 15,000 persons saw the fruit exhibit. W. E. Sanger, Cordova, Maryland, was elected president, succeeding Frank M. Soper, Magnolia, Delaware; Wesley Webb, Dover, Delaware, was re-elected secretary.

Fully \$3000 in premiums, with the probable addition of Governor and State cups, are to be offered to exhibitors from all over New England at the third biennial New England fruit exhibition to be held in Horticultural Hall for four days beginning Nov. 12. J. Lewis Ellsworth, retiring secretary of the State Board of Agriculture is president of the fruit show.

Dr. T. J. Burrill, retired vice-president of the University of Illinois, was praised by Prof. B. S. Pickett of Purdue University in an address to the Illinois Horticultural Society, for his scientific achievements in discovering 114 bacteriological diseases in plants.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

California Nurserymen

The American Association of Nurserymen can take a leaf—yes, several—from the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen in the matter of published proceedings of convention. Both of the western associations have far outdone the national association in the attractiveness and convenience for reference of their productions. We have referred to the published reports of the Pacific Coast Association several times. The official proceedings of the California Association, covering the Oakland meeting of Nov. 7-9, 1912, have just come to hand. The credit for the arrangement and the careful attention to detail, based upon marked ability coupled with wide experience, is due to the secretary Henry W. Kruckberg, of Los Angeles. True, he had a more varied and considerably higher grade of material to work with than has the compiler of the American Association proceedings, as had also the secretary of the Pacific Coast Association. But aside from this fact, Mr. Kruckberg has shown special aptitude for a production of this kind. Something of the style set by *American Fruits* has entered into the arrangement, and altogether the enamel paper covered volume of 115 pages is typically representative of the progressiveness of this most active and influential of state associations of nurserymen.

For Discerning Nurserymen

As in every other form of activity the Nursery Trade is making history rapidly. The business is constantly growing. Younger men are taking the parts played by their fathers, brothers and uncles, as is evidenced strikingly by the attendance at the annual conventions of the American Association. Matters of today will soon be forgotten in the stress of tomorrow, but there will be continual demand for some record of that which was uppermost in the minds of nurserymen yesterday.

Fortunately there is a medium for the preservation of this record. It is in *AMERICAN FRUITS* Magazine that the nurserymen of today and tomorrow will find what he and his contemporaries are helping to cast into history. Only by preserving this unparalleled record of the events of the Nursery Trade, profusely illustrated and carefully indexed monthly and semi-annually, will the information be available.

Discerning nurserymen appreciate the importance of this and they are laying aside for reference every copy of *AMERICAN FRUITS* that comes to their desks. Here is a monthly report of proceedings in the Nursery Trade of America with liberal comment on foreign activities cast into permanent form.

Are you profiting to the full extent by your subscription? Three times as many Nursery Trade items as in any other source—on your desk the first of every month!

The fruit crop of the State of Washington in 1912 was worth \$10,791,018, according to figures compiled by State Commissioner Huntley.

Coming Events

American Association of Nurserymen—Portland, Ore., June 18-20, 1913.
Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Association—Portland, Ore., June 18-20, 1913.
Oregon-Washington Nurserymen's Association—Portland, Ore., June 18-20, 1913.
Southern Nurserymen's Association—Mont Eagle, Tenn., August 27-29, 1913.

Greatest Nursery Convention In American History

American Association, Pacific Coast Association and Oregon-Washington Association To Meet In Joint Session in Portland June 17-20--Joint Programme Will Occupy Two Days' Time--Fruit and Flower Exhibition To Be a Feature--Full Details As To Official Route, Official Headquarters, Hotel Rates, Railroad Rates, Side Trips, Optional Return Routes, Etc., Were Given In February Issue of "American Fruits" Magazine

As usual *American Fruits* was the first to lay before the Nursery Trade particulars regarding the most important event of the year. This time it was the Portland Convention of the American Association.

Although this is not the official journal of the Association it is the only one that announced the arrangements for the Portland Convention. In our February issue, mailed to subscribers in January, was a two-page illustrated article announcing full particulars as the result of the activity of Chairman Pilkington of the Association's entertainment committee, at Portland, and of Chairman Fox of the Eastern delegation, at Rochester; with the official route, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the North-

"I would be pleased to have all eastern parties who desire to make exhibits for this convention send word at as early date as possible what they intend to exhibit and about the amount of space it will require, so we can make ample arrangements to handle all exhibits. We hope to make this convention the largest and best one that has ever been held by the American Association and we need the hearty co-operation of all to insure success."

Joint Meeting Planned

Editor *American Fruits*:

We met a few days since with Mr. Pilkington, chairman of the committee on ar-

Tacoma, Washington, is secretary of this association.

ALBERT BROWNELL.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 11, 1913.

From the Secretary's Office

A letter from Secretary John Hall, regarding the convention of the American Association of Nurserymen to be held in Portland, June 18, 19 and 20, contains this reference: "The great question that is being considered by many nurserymen in regard to the coming thirty-eighth annual gathering is, 'Shall I go?' Well, every man knows just how he would regard it if the convention were going to his state. With sleeves rolled up they would be working might and main for its success. Yes, Portland is a long way off for a large proportion of our membership, and yet we are advised by our eastern excursion manager, Marsden B. Fox, that if the territory west of New York State does as well as he expects the latter to do, it will be almost possible to have a 'nurserymen's special' out of Chicago or St. Paul. A personal letter from a Pacific Coast nurseryman says it is the ambition of every Pacific Coast member that there shall be a good attendance of the American Association, and that they may be entertained in such a way as will make them feel repaid for their trip and will want to go again. As we write we can almost hear the bells of Portland pealing out their welcome, under the direction of Brother Pilkington and his aides.

The spirit of fraternalism will be fully demonstrated in the fact that officials of both the American Association and the Pacific Coast Association, at a conference in Portland the other day, decided to make Tuesday, June 17, 'business day' for the Pacific Coast nurserymen; that the two following days shall have joint sessions, and Friday shall be the 'business day' of the American Association. Indeed, the occasion has been officially designated as a 'joint convention.' The program and the arrangements generally, including entertainment features, have already progressed finely.

"As to railroad fares. The exact summer tourist rates have not yet been published for all points, but we can here name a few. The fares out of Chicago and return via direct routes, will be \$72.50. The approximate fares from the following places will be:

"From New York, via New York Central, \$111.20; via West Shore R. R., \$106.70.

"From Boston, via New York Central Lines, \$113.30.

"From Philadelphia, Pa., via Pennsylvania R. R., \$108.05; via Philadelphia & Reading R. R., \$105.80.

"From Rochester, via New York Central R. R., \$96.30.

"It will greatly help if members will advise the Secretary of their intention to go to the convention."

A Reed Case Witness

Editor *American Fruits*:

Relative to the W. C. Reed trial at Denver, Messrs. E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, Texas, Peter Youngers of Geneva, Neb., Mr. Reed and myself were the witnesses for Mr. Reed. We aimed to show in the simplest manner the results of our investigation testifying to our findings on examination of this orchard here at Arlington and the digging of the few trees to examine their roots as well as tops. As you remember we were on that Committee which the Western Nurserymen's Association appointed to investigate this crown gall and root-

(Continued on page 78)



Office and Packing House of Oregon Nursery Co., and Oregon Electric Depot; Orenco, Ore.

ern Pacific; the official headquarters, the Oregon hotel, pictured in a previous issue; the railroad rates; the hotel rates, single and double, with and without bath; side trips; optional return routes, etc., etc.; also the fact that two other nursery associations will meet in Portland on practically the same dates—the Pacific Coast Association and the Oregon-Washington Association.

It had been suggested that the eastern, southern and western delegations start in time to spend a day in Tacoma and Seattle. Now it is proposed that instead of spending the extra day in those cities, it be passed at Toppenish, the home of the Washington Nursery Company which has extended a cordial invitation and which will probably plan to give the visiting nurserymen a view of the big orchards in the valley near by.

Chairman Exhibits Committee

Frank W. Power, secretary Oregon Nursery Co., Orenco, Ore., has been appointed chairman of the exhibits committee of the American Association and the Pacific Association for the Portland convention. Writing to *American Fruits*, he says:

rangements, and Mr. Miller, chairman of the program committee, of the American Association; and Mr. McDonald, chairman of the executive committee of the Pacific Coast Association, and it was decided, with the concurrence of Mr. Meehan and others of the American Association, to hold a joint convention of the two Associations, commencing June 17 and ending June 20; with one day set apart for the business of the Pacific Coast Association and one for that of the American Association, with two days for a joint program.

We are now working on arrangements here. We hope to make a creditable fruit and flower exhibition one of the features of this convention.

The Oregon and Washington Association which was organized last summer, held its semi-annual meeting at Kennewick, Washington, on the 13th and 14th of January. The weather at that time was not very propitious and the attendance, on that account, was not large; but we had, altogether, a very enjoyable and profitable session. The next meeting of this association will be held on June 16, the day before the meeting of our joint convention. C. A. Tonneson,

If You Are Going to the Portland Convention

Why not make the most of the trip and arrange to join the A. A. N. Delegation, which is now being organized by Chairman Fox, to leave Rochester in special through sleepers.

Members who cannot conveniently arrange to start from or pass through Rochester are requested to rendezvous at Chicago and travel thence in one organized body via the route officially selected—Burlington Route to St. Paul and Northern Pacific to Portland.

Special sleepers have already been set aside, and if the number going is sufficient to warrant same, an A. A. N. Special Train will be run over this route. In order that we may be in position to form an intelligent idea of the amount of equipment it will be necessary for us to set aside to assure comfortable accommodations for all, it is suggested that reservations be made by return mail, if possible.

For further particulars, address Marsden B. Fox, Chairman, Eastern Delegation, A. A. N., Rochester, N. Y., or either of the undersigned,



M. K. MIX,
T. P. A. Burlington Route,
299 Main St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

WM. G. MASON,
D. P. A. Northern Pacific Ry.,
215 Ellicott Square
Buffalo, N. Y.



To the Memory of John Rock

Prof. E. J. Wickson—"Pioneer pomologist and nurseryman: German born and American grown—who brought to California the thoroughness and accuracy of American spirit. His services to the horticultural industries of California, in the establishment of which he was most influential by his wisdom, energy and enthusiasm, were notable and characteristic. He stimulated all plant-workers and plant-lovers by his own devotion and loyalty: he sought diligently the world's plant treasures for California's enrichment and adornment, and he advanced the quality of our citizenship by the example of honesty, unselfishness and achievement which his life embodied.

"Generous without ostentation; genial without effusiveness; eloquent with few words—his memory enriches all who knew him and his work will endure as a permanent factor in the upbuilding of the state."

Secretary Henry W. Kruckeberg—"In more ways than one, the name of John Rock is destined to become historic in California horticultural development. He had, in a marked degree, the mind and temperament calculated to stimulate fruit growing along sane and intelligent lines. Value was ever uppermost in his mind; no fruit, tree or plant commended itself to him unless it possessed utility or beauty, or both. So pronounced was he in this respect, that he never adopted a new fruit without first testing it out on his experiment grounds. Intensely in love with his work, it is no wonder that he spent thousands of dollars in exploiting new and little known fruits and plants, many of which proved worthless;

nor that, on the other hand, his untiring zeal in the development of California horticulture has been the direct means of introducing a larger number of varieties of fruits and plants into this state than any other one man. His well known continuity of purpose was as pronounced as his ambition was strong and robust. For upwards of forty years he was untiring in his efforts to stimulate, broaden and intensify the importance of California horticulture."

—Proceedings California Association of Nurserymen.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Tennessee Nurserymen

Much interest was manifested in the recent meeting of the Tennessee Nurserymen's Association, the important papers of which have been abstracted in *American Fruits*. The association passed resolutions favoring a state insecticide law and an appropriation for horticultural display at the national Conservation Exposition to be held in Knoxville. These officers were elected: President, Charles Pennington, Rutherford; vice-president, Harvey M. Templeton, Winchester; secretary-treasurer, G. M. Bentley, Knoxville.



Scene in Nurseries of Oregon Nursery Co., Orenco, Ore., Showing Rows of Trees One Mile Long; Peach Seedlings in Foreground; One Year Apple in the Background

Important Suit Won By Indiana Nurseryman

W. C. Reed Procures United States District Court Verdict Against Colorado Horticultural Inspector Who Destroyed Ten Thousand Apple Trees Shipped Into That State--Jury Declares That Root Knot On Apple Is Not a Disease, Is Not Contagious and Does Not Affect Growth of Tree For the Fruiting--Statement to "American Fruits" By One of the Witnesses

AS announced at page 43 of the February issue of *American Fruits*, the suit brought by W. C. Reed, Vincennes, Ind., to recover damages for destruction of nursery stock by a Colorado horticultural inspector was tried in Denver in United States court. The Denver Post reporting the trial, said:

Has the work of the state horticultural inspectors of Colorado been nullified and are they without authority to act without subjecting themselves to individual liability?

Archibald Lee, former assistant attorney general answers both questions in the affirmative. He adds that it appears as if the state law creating the horticultural department has been held unconstitutional. The gloom in the horticultural department today is a result of a verdict in the United States district court for \$152 in favor of W. C. Reed of Indiana, against F. L. Rounsevell, formerly inspector.

The jury was out two days. Reed sued for \$6,500 for the destruction of approximately 10,000 apple trees shipped to Arapahoe county. Rounsevell went into Arapahoe county and ordered the trees burned because they had, in his opinion, crown gall and other dangerous diseases. The suit was filed three years ago. The Nurserymen's association came to the aid of Reed in the theory that of the inspectors were permitted to condemn trees on their own judgment they would lose thousands of dollars. They attacked the constitutionality of the law and charged Rounsevell with malice.

Arrayed against the nurserymen's association were the various fruit growers' associations and individuals who claim that the state officers were right in condemning the trees; that crown gall made its way through irrigation channels from orchard to orchard and was a fatal malady even though its work was slow.

Judge Lewis ordered that the jury pay no attention to the charges of malice charged against Rounsevell and assess only the ac-

tual damages. It took the jury forty-eight hours to arrive at a verdict of \$152.

The total value of trees destroyed was about \$700 and the damages attached in the complaint of \$5,000 was simply to make the amount large enough to get the case tried in the United States court.

Judge Lewis in instructing the jury stated that all the witnesses and evidence produced by the plaintiff (Reed) had shown that root knot on the apple was not a disease, was not contagious, was not injurious to growth of the tree and did not effect its fruiting. And that if the jury found the evidence to bear this fact out they should return a verdict in the plaintiff's favor. If on the other hand they found that it was a disease that it was contagious and was injurious as claimed by the defendant, they should return a verdict in the defendant's favor.

Mr. Reed had witnesses and twelve depositions while the other side had seven witnesses and two depositions. The evidence in the case covered 300 typewritten pages.

The case was handled by the firm of Thomas Bryant Nye & Malburn for the plaintiff. Mr. Bryant was in charge of the case and he is also attorney for the city of Denver. Mr. Thomas, the senior member of the firm, is ex-Governor Thomas of Colorado, recently elected United States senator from Colorado.

The opposing side was defended by the attorney general of Colorado.

F. L. Rounsevell, the defendant, was deputy state entomologist of Colorado and acting under that office when the trees were condemned and destroyed. Mr. Reed was assisted in fighting the case by the American Association of Nurserymen, also the Western Association of Nurserymen. This decision is very important as it is the first case of the kind that has ever been tried out in court. Its effect will be of great benefit to the nurserymen as it had been a contention of nurserymen for years that root

knot was not a disease and was not contagious or injurious in the least.

A Reed Case Witness

(Continued from page 76)

knot proposition which Mr. Youngers told the American Association about at the Denver meeting. This, along with a few other facts, was almost the sole testimony on Reed's side while the opposition presented, as best they could, their side of the question which was long in theory but somewhat lacking in results.

While they had theory in abundance, they did not seem to be able to produce the results. The result of the testimony on the defendants side showed a decided weakness from the practical side of the argument as they seemed to strive to show results from every corner but could not produce them. According to my understanding, the judge's instructions to the jury were in substance as follows: That the plaintiff, Mr. Reed, has showed that Root-knot on the apple is not a disease, is not contagious, is not injurious to the growth of the tree and does not affect its fruiting, and that if the jury found the evidence to bear out this fact, they should return a verdict in the plaintiff's favor; on the other hand, if they found that it is a disease, that it is contagious and injurious to the life and bearing quality of the tree as claimed by the defendant, they should return a verdict in the defendant's favor. Thus, it looks like the finding and decision of the Court is quite an important one.

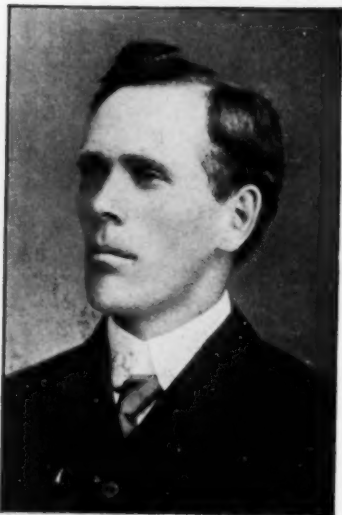
I wish it understood that I am in the fruit business as well as the nursery business; also that Mr. Youngers and Mr. Kirkpatrick are in the fruit business as well as the nursery business. Mr. Youngers harvested over 10,000 bushels of apples the past season and we have been marketing from our orchards here at Arlington, all the way from 5,000 to 12,000 bushels per year, besides plums, cherries, grapes, etc. I am not informed as to just what line of fruit Mr. Kirkpatrick is interested in, but believe he is interested in peach and apple orchards.

We gave this a thorough investigation from both the nurserymen and orchardists sides, giving the orchards the favor of the doubt. I, for one, am firmly of the belief that this crown gall and root-knot injury has been considerably overdrawn.

G. W. MARSHALL.

Arlington, Neb., Feb. 19, 1913.

Men of the Hour—"American Fruits" Series



W. C. REED, Vincennes, Ind.
Plaintiff in Colorado Root Gall Case



G. W. MARSHALL, Arlington, Neb.
Witness in Colorado Root Gall Case



E. W. KIRKPATRICK, McKinney, Tex.
Witness in Colorado Root Gall Case

Important Proceedings of Horticultural Societies

Nebraska Horticulturists

Lincoln, Neb.—The State Horticultural Society passed a resolution for a standing committee empowered to promote the general horticultural welfare of the state, consisting of members of the state society and the state forester.

Support was pledged to the extension of the horticultural institutes as conducted by the society over the state during the past year. Co-operation and organization among fruit growers was recommended in the consideration of institute work.

One person from each of the nineteen fruit districts of the state will be named to form a working committee for the revision of the fruit lists of the society. The invitation of Omaha asking that the society make an exhibition of Nebraska fruits was accepted.

Montana Horticulturists

The annual meeting of the Montana Horticultural Society at Bozeman, January 22 was featured by short, snappy talks along the line leading to the production of better and cleaner fruit. Organization of the fruit-growers was the subject of several papers and interesting discussion. Good evidence of the interest taken was the fact that each paper called forth numerous questions and all phases of the various matters presented were gone into thoroughly.

The following officers were elected: J. G. Wood, Big Fork, president; vice-presidents, F. B. Linfield, Bozeman; F. F. Powell, Stevensville; W. B. George, Billings; A. J. Brower, Ronan; R. N. Sutherland, Great Falls; M. L. Dean, Missoula, secretary-treasurer; M. J. Elrod, Missoula, C. C. Willis, Plains, and Fred Whiteside of Kalispel, trustees.

J. C. Wood of Big Fork, the newly elected president of the society, received the award for the best three plates, and with this goes the state cup, awarded to Mr. Wood for the third time, and now his personal property.

H. A. Briggs of Victor, received the 500 apple boxes awarded by the Anaconda Copper Mining company for the largest and best display from any section.

Nebraska Orchard Results

A. J. Brown, Geneva, Neb., president of the Nebraska Horticultural Society, and C. G. Marshall, Lincoln, Neb., the secretary, conducted a successful fruit show at Lincoln, January 20-24. The total apple crop of Nebraska in 1912 was equal to 15,000 carloads, at 500 bushels to the car, twenty-one growers in the southwestern Nebraska association marketed 78,805 barrels from 1,515 acres. Two carloads of these were shipped direct to London, England.

One of these growers had 10,000 bushels of fancy Winesaps in cold storage in Chicago selling in competition with New York, Michigan and western fruit. Hundred of carloads were bought by eastern buyers while yet on the trees and were sold in the east in competition with fruit raised in that section.

Shubert Bros. of Richardson county, shipped 20 cars, 60,000 bushels, from 350 acres. The Henry C. Smith orchard near Barada, consisting of sixty-five acres, shipped forty-five carloads when fifteen years old; this land was bought twenty years ago for ten dollars per acre, it is now paying ten per cent. on a valuation of \$3,000 per acre.

George A. Marshall of Arlington, has an eight acre orchard which produced 21,050 bushels of apples in twelve years, these sold for \$15,787.50; the expense of planting and maintaining the orchard was met by raising crops between the trees while young so that the fifteen thousand dollars is net profit.

Peter Youngers of Geneva has harvested 10,500 bushels of apples from an orchard of twenty acres containing 922 seventeen-year-old trees, the net profits are \$170.00 per acre. The net profits from orchards in the famous Yakima valley for the past ten years, according to a recent bulletin issued by the government, are but \$108.00 per acre.

Nebraska now has about eight million apple trees on 160,000 acres; these are the most productive acres in the United States, measured, by the value of the land and the net returns in percentage of profit. In fifteen counties in eastern Nebraska there are not less than four million acres of land as good for fruit growing which can be bought for one-fourth the price which is asked for western fruit land and with no expense for irrigation; moreover, it is fifteen hundred miles nearer market.

Six Nebraska counties, Butler, Gage, Nemaha, Otoe, Johnson and Richardson, produced 3,332,690 bushels of apples last year, equivalent to 6,665 car loads. These six counties also raised grain crops, hay and potatoes to the value of \$16,488,389.00. This is equivalent to one-third of the value of the grain, hay and potato crops of the state of Washington; it is equal to one-half of the value of the same crops for the states of Oregon or Idaho and one-fourth the value of that produced by California. These counties have one-half as many swine as Idaho, Washington or Oregon and nearly one-fourth as many as California, Nebraska grows apple and other things too.

Nemaha county, Neb., produced 1,209,483 bushels of apples in 1912; this is equivalent to 2,422 carloads. According to the official estimate given by the secretary of the Northwestern Fruit Growers' Exchange at Portland, Ore., the shipments from Nemaha county this season are twice as large as the entire shipments from the famous Hood river section in Oregon.

Washington Horticulturists

North Yakima, Wash.—The problems of marketing and shipping fruit, especially apples and pears, was the principal subject to come under discussion at the annual convention of the Washington Horticultural association, which ended its three day session here January 18th.

Practically the entire program the second day was given over to studies of different aspects of the question. Homer C. Atwell of Forest Grove, Ore., spoke on "Co-operation among Fruit Growers"; H. M. Gilbert of the Richey-Gilbert company of Toppenish, on "From Grower to Consumer"; H. W. Otis of Pashastin, on "Marketing of Fruits"; General Freight Agent Henry Blakely of the Northern Pacific, on "Transportation and Markets," and Vice-president Robert Strahorn of the O. W. R. & N. company, on "Transportation."

A 10-acre orchard, planted with not more than three varieties of apples, Rome Beauty, Jonathan and Yellow Newton, is the best commercial orchard according to J. D. Taggard of Walsburg, president of the Touchet Valley Growers' union, who spoke on "Commercial Varieties of Apples."

"The varieties to be chosen depend altogether on the altitudes and section of country in which a man is planting," said Mr. Taggard. "In the Touchet valley we found that the Rome Beauty, Jonathan and Yellow Newton do not interfere with each other and can easily be taken care of in their respective harvest seasons. Larger orchards require too much hired labor in harvest time to be handled economically."

Arkansas Prospects

Port Smith, Ark.—With a display valued at \$150,000 and a record-breaking attendance, the Arkansas State Horticultural Society opened its thirty-second annual convention here on January 21. The address of welcome was delivered by Col. J. Frank Mayes and Senator P. A. Rodgers of Gravette in responding, gave an outline of the state's fruit production in the last few years. He valued the horticultural production of Arkansas in 1909 at \$20,000,000.

Secretary Ernest Walker of Fayetteville, in his annual report pleaded for a large membership and liberal financial assistance from the state. He outlined a plan to ask the legislature for an appropriation for the horticultural department of the university

to make a horticultural survey of the state and to take the place of the State Board of Horticulture, which the legislature refused to create two years ago. He also urged a horticultural exhibit at the Panama exhibition, and stated this matter would be placed before Gov. Joe T. Robinson and the legislature.

President Bert Johnson urged better organization to handle the fruit crops, declaring that the growers lost heavily last year when they reaped record breaking crops, but had no methods in disposing of their production.

Idaho Horticulturists

At the recent annual Idaho State Horticultural Society meeting in Boise, a resolution petitioning the legislature to appropriate \$40,000 to carry on a more efficient inspection service was passed. Another resolution was adopted indorsing the method of orchard taxation outlined by the Ada County Tax League, asking for exemption on orchard trees up to the age of seven years and grape vines up to the age of five years. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. E. Smith, Payette; vice-president, J. A. Waters, Twin Falls; secretary, Charles Payne, Roswell; treasurer, J. A. Fenton, Meridian; board of directors, H. W. Dorman, W. A. Young and J. A. Roberts.

Connecticut Pomological

In his annual address at the yearly meeting of the Connecticut Pomological Society at Hartford last month, President J. Norris Barnes, Yalesville, said that there was not a heavy fruit crop in the state last year but that the indications are for a large peach crop, perhaps the largest Connecticut has ever had. Mr. Barnes thought it important that some way should be found to lessen the cost of placing the fruit before the consumer.

Secretary's Report

Secretary H. C. C. Miles of Milford, submitted his report which was in part as follows:

One year ago the total number of members on the list was 717. From February, 1912, to February, 1913, we have added 165 new members and a number have been reinstated, making a total of 938 names on the list during the past year, 42 life members and 896 annual. Five deaths within the past year in our membership have been reported.

For the year, February 1, 1912, to February 1, 1913, there has been received and paid to the treasurer \$921. Orders have been drawn for the payment of bills amounting to \$2,914.

In addition to the annual meeting and exhibit in February the society held two summer field meetings and two exhibitions during the year 1912. By invitation of the officers of the Connecticut Agricultural college the members of the society visited the college on August 13 and 14 and one of the most successful field meetings we have ever held was the result.

On October 4 a very profitable field day was held at the Summit orchards of the Barnes Bros. at West Cheshire. Here the visitors saw a magnificent apple orchard, the crop of splendid fruit just ripening.

The first exhibition of the season was a peach show held at the Connecticut fair, Charter Oak park, the first week in September. Despite the light peach crop last season we were enabled to stage a superb show of peaches. The sale of the fruit netted the society about \$100 above expenses.

Your officers, acting as an executive committee, have met frequently during the year and have given much time and thought to the careful planning of the year's work. There is an increasing need for the work of just such a society as ours and especially at the present time when so many of our citizens are about to start in the business of fruit growing. The society was instru-

Continued on Page 85.

Trees Which I Want In My Orchard

Observations on Building a Commercial Apple Orchard--Listen to Friends' Advice Then Apply To a Reputable Nurseryman, State Your Case and Take His Prescription--Varieties In a Case In Point

HENRY R. HOWARD, Chattanooga, Tenn., Proprietor The Howard Orchards. Vice-President American Apple Congress and Tennessee Horticultural Society

AFTER a man decides that he wants an orchard the most important question confronting him is the selection of his trees. His success depends largely upon the planting of suitable varieties. There are many things to consider before a decision is made. The most important of which are the local conditions as to soil and climate, and the purpose of the orchard. Your "old favorite" apple from Virginia, Colorado, or New York, may taste like a "Sour John," when transplanted in your home garden. If you are planting your orchard for the food and pleasure that it will bring, plant to suit your own taste, if, on the other hand, it is the dollars you are after, you must plant to suit the taste of others.

I am building a commercial apple orchard, and will confine my remarks to this one division of the fruit industry.

Few Favorites Best

It is a well known fact that the most successful orchardists ship single varieties by the car load. Men of the widest experience have learned that it is best to have "but few" varieties in a commercial orchard. At once the question arises, "which few?" And it is not easily answered where we have so many good ones. In conjunction with the Bureau of Plant Industry, the United States Department of Agriculture, has prepared a list of 325 varieties, which they recommend for cultivation in America. Every state in the Union is included in the eighteen districts for which apples are recommended. About 200 of these varieties have been listed for the 4th district, a territory embracing all of Kentucky and Tennessee, the northern part of Georgia, western North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and the southern parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Thirty of these varieties have been

reported highly successful, 150 "known to succeed," and 20 "promising." This Bulletin No. 151, and Bulletin No. 135, by H. P. Gould, also issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry, will give valuable information to the man who wants to study varieties. Some of the large nurseries list as many as a hundred varieties, but, for good commercial reasons I do not want that many in my orchard. A tenth would be better, even for the largest plantings.

Nurseryman's Advice Most Reliable

The advice of an honest nurseryman is possibly the most reliable information obtainable as to any particular locality. The advice of your neighbor may be all right, and again it may not. What suits him may not suit you. If you should ask the amateur poultryman the question: "What is the best chicken?" He would immediately give you the name of some bird that has struck his particular fancy. Ask the man whose "living" comes from the poultry yard for his opinion, and he will tell you that "It is the old hen that lays the most eggs that sell for the most money." The country gentlemen will have no trouble in giving you the name of his favorite cow, while the superintendent at the creamery would tell you that the best cow is the one that produces the most butter fat from a given amount of feed.

Listen to what your neighbor has to say about his "favorites," then, when you get ready to plant, write to some reputable nurseryman, tell him just what you want your orchard to be, give him all of your "Symptoms," and then take his "prescription." I have heard many people say that they did not plant because they were afraid they could not get what they might want, or order. Here let me say that I do not believe that the nurseryman is near as bad as he is "painted." It is nice to have some one to blame for our own shortcomings. Are you sure that you have given your trees as much attention and care as the nurseryman did before they reached you? In most cases you have not.

[To be continued]



Strawberry Plants. Large interesting stock. Shows many illustrations, 33 varieties at attractive price.

Mayer's Plant Nursery Merrill, Mich.

Save Your Fruit Trees!

KEEP THE BORERS OUT BY USING

BOROWAX the ounce of prevention that is worth more than a pound of cure. It increases (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) the value of your crop from \$100.00 to \$250.00 per acre. It is guaranteed to keep borers out of peach, plum, apple, pear and quince trees. Does not harm the tree, but prolongs its life indefinitely, and also gives protection against the ravages of rabbits and field mice.

Cost to apply (including labor,) from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre, according to size and number of trees, and one application every two or three years is sufficient.

AGENTS WANTED

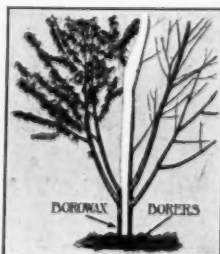
We want live agents in every County in every section of the country where fruit is grown. No cash required, liberal commissions, exclusive territory. Write for free literature and authoritative reports, explaining what the borer is, how it destroys your trees, and how easily it can be exterminated. Agency preferences granted to fruit growers who have used, or are now using, Borowax on their own orchards.



Trunk of 8-year old Peach tree killed by borers.

BOROWAX MANUFACTURING CO.

Box 296 Little Silver, N. J.



Nursery Salesman's Views

A representative of a New York nursery writes to the Marquette, Mich., Chronicle an appreciation of what Schoolcraft county, Mich., can do in the way of raising fruit. He says:

"I have traveled through sixty-nine counties in the state in all, and through every county in the Upper Peninsula and the honest conclusion I have arrived at is that the Upper Peninsula will compare favorably with the same extent of territory on block in the lower part of the state, especially these counties in the Upper Peninsula bordering on Lake Michigan.

"In writing of these counties I wish to confine myself chiefly to their capabilities for fruit growing. There are two main objects to be kept in view when considering the possibilities of growing fruit, and these are the nature of the climate and the nature of the soil. As to the climate of the counties bordering on Lake Michigan. I think they will compare favorably with the counties of lower Michigan bordering on Lake Huron. It may be that the winters of the Lake Michigan counties in the Upper Peninsula exceed the density of cold in the Lake Huron counties but that is compensated by a much greater dryness of the atmosphere.

"In regard to the nature of the soil I truly believe there is no better soil to be found in the state of Michigan for fruit growing than there is to be found in Schoolcraft and adjacent counties.

"The soil is calcareous in its nature, having plenty of lime in its composition which makes an unrivaled soil for all kinds of fruit growing."

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

F. DELAUNAY, ANGERS, FRANCE

Extensive grower of Fruit Tree Stocks, Young Forest and Ornamental Plants; Tree Stocks; Evergreen and Deciduous Plants; Rose Stocks, etc., for Nursery Planting. Best grading and packing.

We handle your order, large or small, in fine shape. Want lists invited.

For all information as to stock, prices, etc., address

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SURPLUS ROSES

We have a Large Stock of Extra Fine H. P. and Climbing Roses at Low Prices

CALL'S NURSERIES, PERRY, OHIO

PEACH SEED

WE have a few hundred bushels of small North Carolina Naturals, collected in the mountains and foothills, crop of 1912.

AMOUR RIVER PRIVET. 12 to 16 and 18 to 24 inch, in quantity. Thunbergii Barberry and California Privet all sizes.

VALDESIAN NURSERIES, Bostie, N. C.

Nursery Stock Demand on Pacific Coast

Heavy Buying Marked Last Month's Activities Notwithstanding Last Fall's Predictions to the Contrary--Fresno and Fancher Creek Nurseries In Full Operation--"Best Year We Ever Had" Says Management of Kirkman Nurseries

Fresno, Cal.—From information gathered from the nurseries of the city and county it seems that the acreage of land to be planted to young fruit trees and vines this spring is about normal and that contrary to expectations there will be no decrease in the average of the increasing acreage or any less demand for nursery stock than is usually apparent this season of the year.

Because of the prices commanded by both green and dried peaches and the raisin quotations offered the last crop, it was generally predicted late in the fall that there would be a great falling off this spring of the acreage usually developed each year to young fruit trees and vines. In the real estate offices about town this belief was also expressed, for the reason that everyone looking for land was demanding alfalfa land, very few insisting on land adaptable to fruit and fewer still desiring to buy improved fruit land.

No Increase in Acreage

Now, when the heaviest of the buying of nursery stock has opened it is seen that many hundreds of acres in the portion of the valley adjacent to Fresno, have been prepared for fruit and that there has been no decrease in the bringing under improvement of raw land for fruit growing. While it is true that the increase in fruit acreage each year has been less since 1908 than before that time, still the increase is a normal one at present which is likely to continue.

The Fancher Creek nurseries report that

business has been fine since the rain and that shipping orders are particularly heavy. However, business was very quiet preceding the rain. Prunes, apricots, clingstone peaches and almonds are the leaders of these nurseries in the demand for shipment. The management expresses surprise at the local demand, as it seems to be light. It is stated that the raisin situation may have something to do with it. The Fancher nurseries also state that the demand for citrus trees from the south is also very heavy, and that there is also quite a demand for orange stock locally.

Shortage of Nursery Stock

The Marshall nurseries also report a good demand for shipping and a fair local demand with peaches, apricots and Thompson seedless being the favorites. It is stated that the demand for Thompsons is very good locally also, and that there is a local demand for orange trees. There is a general shortage of nursery stock throughout the state, asserts the management of the Marshall nurseries. February is the heaviest month of the year for the purchase of young nursery stock in this section, and the nurseries are expecting to have some trouble in filling their orders.

"It's the best year we have ever had," stated the management of the Kirkman nurseries. It was further asserted that the local demand is just beginning and that it is at present heavier than last year at this time. Clingstone peaches are about sold out all

over the state, say the Kirkman people, while the seedless varieties of Thompsons and Sultanas are declared to be strong in the market. At the present time there is absolutely no demand for Muscats, Malagas or wine grape varieties, although it is expected that the buying on these will open later. Citrus orders are also good, even in this valley and the Sacramento Valley, is the report.

A conservative estimate of the value of the strawberry crop in Tangipahoa parish, Louisiana, the coming season is \$3,000,000.

The New York state game law provides: "The owners or occupants of enclosed or occupied farms and lands, or a person duly authorized in writing by such owner or occupant, may take in any manner, at any time and in any number varying hares and cottontail rabbits which are injuring their property."

Co-operation in the handling of fruit has done much for the fruit growers of Southwestern Iowa, several hundred of whom are banded together in the Council Bluffs Grape Growers' Association, according to reports of last year's business made at the annual meeting at Council Bluffs. Last season was the biggest in the history of the organization. The total receipts of the organization last year were \$101,822 and several thousand dollars will be added to this for storage.

Meneray-Crescent Quality Stock

For shipment in Spring, we are offering a varied line—everything well grown and the best in every respect. Our facilities in every way are excellent—growing, handling, packing and shipping. Satisfactory delivery is assured.

French Stocks and Seedlings

We are the sole United States and Canadian agents of SEBIRE-CAUVET, MESNIL-ESNARD (Seine-Inf.), FRANCE and offer for his account a general assortment. The prices are right and the quality of the stock is unexcelled.

Send Your Complete List of Wants For a Special Quotation.

F. W. Meneray Co., Crescent Nurseries

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

FOR BARGAINS ON FOLLOWING STOCK

Write Us at Once

It's on Land that Must Be Cleared this Spring

**SOUR CHERRY, EARLY RICHMOND,
L. MONTMORENCY and BALDWIN
--All Grades**

**JONATHAN APPLE--Two year, 3-4 ft.,
3 1-2--5 ft.**

**ONE YEAR APPLE--Assorted kinds,
2-3 ft., 3-4 ft., 4-5 ft., Mostly ROME
BEAUTY and STAYMAN WINESAP**

**NORWAY MAPLE--From 4 ft. to 10 ft.,
at very low prices**

CAROLINA POPLAR--All grades

**FLOWERING SHRUBS--From 3 ft to 4
ft.**

**200,000 APPLE GRAFTS--No. 1, at a
very low figure**

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Events in Nursery and Orchard Rows

Special Reports to "American Fruits"

True to Type Pecans—In our seedling orchard of 1,000 trees, and all from the one mother tree of San Saba, which is still growing, healthy and vigorous, in the midst of them, says E. E. Risien, of Texas, not two of her children are alike, neither is one a counterpart of her, although all are growing approximately under the same conditions. Some of these trees show distinctly her peculiarity of foliage, but the nuts prove to be entirely different, and where we find a tree whose nuts resemble nearest the mother type, the foliage is not at all alike; then there are early and late bloomers. Observations of the bark show some to be thick and scaly, while others are thin and smooth. In fruiting qualities they range from almost barren to our Texas Prolific, the most precocious of any yet found. Accompanied with all these variations, there are also many objectionable features that must be weeded out, or bred out, before we have so much as one of distinctive merit; one good enough to perpetuate by budding or grafting. And this is why we say that this work calls for fine discrimination and judgment.

Japan Walnuts—I have grown the Juglans Sieboldiana for the last 20 years; have found the trees very thrifty as a rule and easy to transplant, says a Massachusetts man in Rural New Yorker. Yet in growing seedlings from my original trees I get quite a proportion of the butternut type. Some of these seedlings are much better than either J. Sieboldiana, or butternut, as the nuts run larger than their parents, and have not so strong and oily a taste as the average butternut. Some have come into bearing very young; are very prolific bearers, with clusters two to three times the size of butternuts. I am nearly an eighth of a mile from any butternut trees, and then only one large and one medium-sized one at that. Certainly it would be interesting to know if under our climate conditions J. Sieboldiana would develop into a type of nut similar to the native butternut. If the trees can be successfully budded there is a chance for some up-to-date nurserymen to bring out some of these valuable crosses, as there should be a good sale for budded trees. The seedlings vary so much both in type of tree and nut as not to be of commercial value, yet most make very pretty shade trees.

Damages from Express Company—W. A. Manda, Inc., of South Orange, N. J., was awarded a verdict of \$710 with interest in his suit against the United States Express Co. for damages to a carload of plants shipped March 1, 1911, to the National Flower Show at Boston, Mass. It was shown that owing to delay in delivery the plants especially a large number of orchids, were badly chilled, causing a loss. The amount of \$710 was exactly the damage estimated to have been done.

Important California Bill—Horticulturists and viticulturists throughout California are deeply interested in a bill which was introduced by Senator D. W. Mott of Ventura and by Assemblyman William H. Ellis of Riverside, as in it there is promise of a revolutionizing of methods in connection with tree, plant and vegetable life in California—also the fight with pests. The measure provides for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the construction and equipment of laboratory building in either Los Angeles, Riverside, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, Imperial, Ventura or Santa Barbara counties on purchased or donated land, which laboratory is to be for the use of the department of agriculture connected with the state University at Berkeley. The regents of the university are to be paid the money and that body will supervise the work. At the head of this laboratory will be placed Dr. Herbert J. Webber, now of the Cornell University as soil expert, who has a world-wide reputa-

tion as an expert on plant life in its every phase. It is estimated that in all this institution will call for an expenditure of \$814,260.

Utah Fruit Needs—The Horticultural commission, after consultations with the executive and legislative committees of the State Horticultural society, has recommended for legislative enactment the following proposition:

"That a law be enacted requiring each close package of green fruit intended for sale or distribution to be marked in the following manner: The name and address of the grower or packer; the names of the variety of fruit contained; the grade of fruit or weight or number of fruits and quantity in such package."

The State Horticultural society is at present composed principally of the fruitgrowers of Weber, Box Elder, Salt Lake and Utah counties, representing about 80 per cent. of the planted fruit area of the state. A series of local associations of growers and independent shippers without affiliations are scattered over the remaining counties of the state. It is contended by the organized fruit men that the best results cannot be realized for Utah fruit interests until these organizations are merged with the state society.

Untouched by Naked Hands—Walla Walla is to have a free school of apple picking, an art which is not so simple as it may seem. Many think that untrained hoboos can pick and pack fruit, but Walla Walla knows better. The damage they do the fruit crop, said one grower, cannot be estimated: "A fellow with unkempt finger nails can do more damage than his wages come to five times over." In California gloves are coming into use, and one man who visited a lemon house shocked the foreman by picking up two or three lemons to examine and then putting them back. The foreman fished them out again and threw them away, saying, "Your hands are the first naked hands that have touched that fruit." These southern refinements are to be introduced at Walla Walla.

Seedless Grapefruit Next—James H. Geggatt, an orange grower of Orville, Cal., backed by a syndicate, has gained control of two trees which bear naval grapefruit and will make an effort to make the new citrus product commercially popular. The fruit is a cross between a naval orange and a grapefruit. Steps will be taken to propagate the fruit on a large scale and steel cages will be built around the trees to prevent buds from being stolen.

Arizona Inspection Law—C. A. Taylor recently appointed inspector of trees in Douglas, recently returned from Phoenix. In accordance with a new state law, all trees shipped into Arizona must pass inspection. All those infected with insects or disease of any kind will be condemned.

Easy Loans to Farmers—Of direct interest to nurserymen are three bills introduced in the New York legislature to aid farmers financially. One of these provides for co-operative associations of farmers and of dealers to sell the products of those farmers who become members. Another bill seeks to establish agricultural banking associations of a co-operative nature, which will loan to farmers money at low interest to be used in farm extensions and improvements. Such institutions now exists in foreign countries. Each member, the bill provides, shall have one vote in the banking association, no matter what his holding of stock may be. The third bill establishes in the State Agricultural Department a bureau for the supervision of co-operative associations of farmers. The head of the bureau is to receive a salary of \$3,000 a year, and is to have charge of the development of the

co-operative associations. These bills have been indorsed by the State Agricultural Society, the State Grange, the Western Fruit Growers' Association, and the Hudson River Fruit Growers' Association.

Setting 10,000 Pecans—The work of setting a consignment of 10,000 pecan trees on the 500-acre tract of the American Pecan Company, west of Gainesville, began January 21 and the completion of the task will give this concern the distinction of having one of the largest orchards in the South. The stock was produced in the nurseries of the company, in Putnam county, and comprises a number of the choicest kinds; in fact, the variety embraces every kind of paper-shell pecan that is known to be adapted to Florida soil.

Best Ohio Apples—Licking County raises the best apples in the state, Lucas next and Fairfield third, according to the prizes awarded at the State Apple Show. R. C. Hanlon, Licking, won first Booth prize of \$100, and carried off 24 firsts, 15 seconds and five thirds in the ordinary exhibits. W. W. Farnsworth, Waterville, won second, \$75, with 17 firsts, 13 seconds and 10 thirds.

Settle This Mooted Question—"I would again raise the point in the study of the pecan industry—as to the actual, practical, proven success of the pecan when grafted on hickory," says Harvey C. Stiles, San Marcos, Tex., horticultural expert. "While plenty of our horticulturists see no reason why it should not be a success, and while there are a few promising trees reported, and a still greater number heard of, are there any trees of considerable size and age, of good soft-shell varieties, producing regular crops of nuts that are satisfactory in all respects—as size of nut, color, yield, etc.? Is it not time that this mooted question in pecan culture be disposed of, by such a collaboration of facts that will finally settle it? For it is too important a question to be shied at for fear of treading on somebody's toes. The facts to prove or disprove the practicability of hickory as stock for pecan grafting are doubtless existent. For not only are very large investments now being made, based on the belief that hickory is a competent stock for pecans, but other and still larger ventures are held in abeyance for doubt of the accuracy of the conclusions announced."

Big Shake-up Coming—A big shake-up in the method of marketing fruit by growers of Utah and the entire west is coming, according to J. Edward Taylor, state horticultural inspector, who returned recently from the convention of Western States Horticultural Inspectors' Association held in Spokane. Mr. Taylor also attended the fifth annual apple show in Spokane "The whole northwest is up in the air on the market question," said Mr. Taylor. "They are doing their utmost to cope with the difficulty of distributing their crops in the west. A five-day conference has just been held by growers in Spokane. Nearly everybody is shipping his fruit to Chicago and New York. They desire to have other markets established. All kinds of plans were discussed at the conference, but no definite solution arrived at. The fruit sections of Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon were represented at the conference. Another will be held soon, when some organized system may be adopted. Utah of course, has the same problem."

60,000 Trees for Parks—Late in February 60,000 trees of many varieties will be sent to Sacramento destined for culture and propagation in Del Paso park. H. A. Alspach, city superintendent of parks, sent in a requisition for the trees. They comprise a wide variety and after culture and growth in the nursery in Del Paso park will be planted in parks, playgrounds, and along streets and highways.

APPLE SEEDLINGS

We have about 1,500,000 Apple Seedlings of the different grades unsold today. These are in fine condition. We cannot use any exchange, as we specialize on the growing of Apple and Pear Seedlings and do not handle a general line of stock. But we will make very much lower prices than the "exchange" men can offer. Our seedlings are not contracted around—but are grown and graded in our own nurseries, and those who know say "there is a difference." Anyway get our prices. Unsold today:

35,000 No. 1 3-16 and all up straight roots
 14,000 Extra 1-4 inch and up branched roots
 130,000 No. 1 3-18 and all up branched roots
 600,000 Strong grade No. 2 2 1-2 to 3 1-1-16 straight roots
 80,000 Strong grade No. 2 2 1-2 to 3 1-2-16 branched roots
 100,000 Heavy No. 3 2-16 grade
 500,000 Special grade 3-16 short straight and low branched
 30,000 Japan Pear 3-16 and all up.

F. W. WATSON & CO.
TOPEKA, KANSAS

Seedling and Transplanted Evergreens by the Millions

Arbor Vitae	Jack Pine
Austrian Pine	Norway Spruce
Black Hills Spruce	Pinus Ponderosa
Colorado Blue Spruce	Pitch Pine
Concolor	Red Spruce
Douglas Spruce	Scotch Pine
Engleman's Spruce	White Pine
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Special Prices on Large Lots and for Reforestation

Also a General Line of Nursery Stock

SHERMAN NURSERY CO.
CHARLES CITY, IOWA

Forest Tree Seedlings

20 acres of ASH SEEDLINGS
from 6 inches to 4 feet at interesting prices.

Cuttings in all the leading varieties

SHADE TREES IN CARLOAD LOTS

Write for price list or send us your want list

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To pack your shipments economically but so they will live and thrive when your customer gets them is your greatest problem.

Whether he lives right near you or far away, YOU'LL GET THEM THERE SAFE if you pack with

CYPRESS SHINGLE TOW

and you will find it the most economical packing you ever used. It has a great moisture retaining quality, excludes the air and does not heat.

Stark Bros. Nursery & Orchard Co., Louisiana, Mo., say, considering its cost, it is the best material nurserymen can get. The McKinney Nursery Co., Dallas, Tex., say it was far superior to any they had used in several seasons and they could easily figure a saving of 10 or 15 per cent. over former seasons. The Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., say it is clean and light to handle and retains more moisture than any other wood.

We only sell it in carloads, loaded loose in car direct from saw, but consequently make a low price. Delivered prices quoted and liberal sample sent free on request. Prompt shipments assured if ordered now.

BURTON-SWARTZ CYPRESS CO.
BURTON, LA.

Hopedale Nurseries

HOPEDALE, ILLS.

15,000 APPLE, 3 yr. smooth, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. up to 1 in. Leading sorts. Grafts off bearing trees for our retail trade.

2 CAR LOADS ASH LEAVED MAPLE, up to 4 in. cal., mostly 3 yr., as fine as ever grew, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 in. cal. Our 3 yr. block cannot be beaten in grade.

2 CAR LOADS Carolina Poplar up to 4 in. cal. Our blocks of these are the admiration of all who have seen them. Clean—not a borer in the block.

2 CAR LOADS SILVER MAPLE, all grades up to 4 in. cal. Also in less lots CATALPA speciosa and GREEN ASH, up to 4 in. cal.

7,000 BLACK WALNUT up to 3 in. cal.—mostly 3 yr., nice and smooth, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. up to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. White Walnuts in less lots.

OAKS: We have RED, BUR, and WHITE oaks up to 2 in. cal., in considerable lots. These trees will be sure to please. SYCAMORE up to 4 in. cal. AM. LINDEN up to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. and in the same sizes, Am. White Birch and River Birch, SUGAR MAPLE, AM. WHITE ASH, AM. LARCH, TULIP, Etc.

VINES 1,000 Chi. Tr. Honeysuckle and Wisteria—3 sorts, Am., Chi. White and Blue. Also Am. Ivy, 3 yr., and some others.

EVERGREENS—2 CAR LOADS of as fine AM. ARBOR VITAE as ever grew in a block, not pruned—up to 6 ft. Also WHITE SPRUCE and WHITE PINE up to 5 ft., and small amounts of 20 other sorts.

SHRUBS—PURPLE LILACS, 2-3 ft., very stocky. SPIREA V. H. up to 5 ft. and Syringa AFRICAN TAMERAX and others. ROSA BLANDA and R. LUCIDA. Rosa Mosou-rana.

Let us figure on your Wants in ORNAMENTALS and APPLES A TON OF TREE SEEDS LEFT. SEND FOR LIST.

The Labor Problem In the Nursery

J. R. H. HILTON, Knoxville, Tenn.

In my endeavor to give expression to a few thoughts on the labor question, I am fully persuaded that this is the most difficult question to handle of any subject I might undertake to discuss. The subject is one of universal concern. It has been the most perplexing problem of past ages. It has had its influence with every nation of the world.

The thought I wish to impress is the personal relationship of labor to your own business. That is the vital issue. Did you never labor and toil with your own hands? Then go back home and get the hired man to teach you the lesson you should have early learned in life. Until then you cannot fairly deal with this problem. Did you go out some fine morning and find one or more of your most trusty and efficient laborers not there? You later learned they had quit your place and gone for something better, seeking better wages, less hardship and a better chance.

Practical Suggestions

Had you never observed that your foreman was harsh and overbearing and treated your employees as if they were subject to a certain order or roughness? Did it ever occur to you that it is best to clean up the premises about their homes, improve the houses, paint them, and make home attractive, warm and comfortable? Have water handy, sup-

ply fuel, furnish good gardens and arrange for schools and churches for them and pay them in proportion to their knowledge, efficiency, industry and earning power in your business. Do you ever allow them the holidays on full pay? Do you ever supply them with a barrel of apples or a case of oranges at Christmas time? Do you give them a warm handshake when you meet them after being absent a few days? Call at their homes and spend a while in conversation? Get more into the life of your employees, help them with their troubles. Make their work a labor of love and they will not leave or forsake you.

Whistling and Singing

The greatest drawback to labor advancement is neglect and inefficiency. So many men are too small for the jobs they now hold. When conditions permit men to go to their places whistling and singing even the birds will take notice.

Did you ever have a labor strike? Then never say you will not arbitrate. How did I meet the labor problem? Observe what you have heard and get the answer in a large measure. When you walk down the nursery rows or visit the packing house, office or building yards, make your presence felt with love and kindness. How else can you solve the labor problem? My answer, "bring back that boy who has finished school and now fills some dime position in the city. Begin business anew in the style of John Jones & Son or Sons." The city can raise boys to fill the cheap positions in the towns. There are so many promising young men lured from the farms today, seeking an easy place, yet they are so much needed in agricultural and horticultural advancement where opportunities were never greater for advancement and pleasant work.

Wholesome Solution

When will this great labor problem realize its most wholesome solution? My answer, when less of America's young manhood shall be expended, sacrificed and paralyzed at the end of the baseball bat; when twenty thousand red nosed rum and whiskey dispensers close their places of disgrace and shame and go out to Nature's call to the farms; when the hearts of our young men shall be turned from the allurements of city life. Go out into the fields and get a vision of life and there realize that we are living in an Eden and have "Paradise Regained."

Practical Pruning

It sometimes happens that young trees grow so vigorously they do not begin to bear fruit for several years after they should be producing profitable crops. This tendency toward wood production can often be checked and fruit production induced by rather severe pruning early in June.

One of the most common mistakes is to prune from the bottom up instead from the top down, says the Maryland Experiment

Station. Leaves and fruit spurs should be encouraged to form on the main limbs of young trees and be left there. Many of the twigs which form on these limbs may be changed into fruit spurs by cutting them back to one or two inches in length several times a year. Old trees cannot be brought to this condition but the main limbs ought not to be kept as smooth as a telephone pole ten to fifteen feet high as is so often the case.

1st year—This consists of the pruning done when the trees are planted, but if any new shoots tend to make the trees unsymmetrical the tips should be pinched off in summer to check their growth. This summer pinching of unsymmetrical shoots should be done whenever necessary in following years.

2d year—Cut out all surplus branches and prune back the foundation branches from one-third to one-half of their growth, making the tree symmetrical and leaving the central leading shoot longer than the others. Avoid the formation of crotches, as they are sure to split down and ruin the trees.

2d year—Prune as much as mentioned for second year. If twigs have grown on the foundation branches near the trunk do not disturb them except to cut them back to one or two buds to induce the development of fruit.

NO MATTER WHAT

Periodicals you are taking you cannot afford to be without "American Fruits" declared by leading Nurserymen throughout the country to be beyond question the most able and valuable Nursery Trade Journal published.

Twelve and one-half cents a month by the year.

WOOD LABELS

The kind that gives satisfaction Can be supplied either plain or printed, with Iron or Copper wire attached in any quantity.

Our facilities for handling your requisite are unexcelled.

Samples and prices are at the command of a communication from you.

DAYTON FRUIT TREE LABEL CO.

DAYTON, OHIO.

FOR SPRING OF 1913

We offer more than our usual supply of One and Two Year Apple Trees. We still have a large lot of Scions to offer. Write for prices.

JOHN A. CANNEDY NURSERY & ORCHARD CO.
CARROLLTON, ILL.

Apple Trees

Peach Trees

Apple Seedlings

Pear Seedlings, (Japan and French)

Shade Trees Flowering Shrubs

Catalpa Bungei

Catalpa Speciosa Seedling

Apple Grafts, Whole or Piece Root

Write for Prices

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**NORTH TOPEKA
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DANSVILLE GROWN

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, CHERRY, QUINCE
Two Year Trees. Leading Varieties
Write for Prices. Send in your Want Lists
We offer APPLE SEEDLINGS grown in Topeka
Well grown and graded. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
DENTON, WILLIAMS & DENTON
(Successors to C. W. Denton & Son)
WHOLESALE NURSERYMEN, DANSVILLE, N. Y.

We Offer for Spring 1913

NORWAY MAPLE

SILVER MAPLE

CAROLINA POPLAR

IN CARLOTS

ALL SIZES

GET OUR PRICES

THE GREENBRIER NURSERY CO., Inc., Greenbrier, Tenn.

Manetti, Hardy Rhododendrons, Fruit
Stocks, Ornamentals, Evergreens, Shrubs
Trees, Roses, Boxwood, Baytrees, etc.

Write for lists to:

AUGUST ROLKER & SONS

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P. O. Box 782

NEW YORK

Horticultural Societies

Continued from Page 79

mental in securing the assignment of a government soil expert to study the fruit soils of Connecticut the past season. We are hoping for considerable valuable information from the work of Professor Wilder, whose report is not as yet ready for publication.

New Fruits

Professor A. T. Stevens reported for the new fruits committee. He said few new varieties had been brought to its attention this year. He referred to the new J. H. Hale peach, produced by Mr. Hale in Glastonbury, in complimentary terms. Mr. Hale discovered it as a chance seedling twelve years ago and has perfected it. It is of the Elberta type; the tree strong and vigorous and the fruit smooth and solid, and about ten days earlier than the Elberta. Other new fruits mentioned were the St. Regis raspberry, and Howard No. 17 strawberry.

Professor A. G. Gulley of the Connecticut Agricultural college opened a discussion on "What Should Be Our Ideal in the Pruning of Orchard Trees."

Professor Gulley was received with applause and his first statement was that he had been coming to the annual meetings of the Pomological Society for the last forty years. He told of the endeavor to develop an ideal tree at Storrs. There is much to do yet, he said, to bring about the ideal tree, and agreed with the speakers that there is much to be copied from the western fruit grower. Work on a tree should be started the day it is planted, he said. During the course of his remarks, Professor Gulley displayed a small apple tree which he had dug with his hands from the nursery at Storrs a few days before.

He trimmed the tree and showed how it should be planted. He went into detail on trimming, demonstrating his remarks by cutting the tree. The value of an orchard from a commercial standpoint, he said, is due to trees which have been planted within the last fifteen years.

Professor Gulley's remarks "started things," for he was pried with questions as to his ideal and the methods of making it

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

PEACH SEED

Special inducement offered to clear up a few lots in the mountains.

Full particulars on request

J. VAN LINDLEY NURSERY CO.

Pomona, N. C.

THE GRIESA NURSERIES LAWRENCE, KAN.

ARE offering for the spring trade a full line of Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Roses, Grape Vines and Ornamental Trees.

The Cherry and Plum are grown in our nurseries in the Genesee Valley near Dansville, N. Y., and are exceptionally well grown.

Write for Prices and Catalogue

possible, which he answered to the satisfaction of all.

At the business session the report of the nominating committee was accepted and these officers elected, the first four and some of the others being re-elections:

President—J. Norros Barnes, Wallingford.
Vice-President—E. Stancliff Hale, South Glastonbury.

Secretary—Henry C. C. Miles, Milford.
Treasurer—Allen B. Cook, Farmington.
County Vice-Presidents—Hartford, Lewis C. Root, Farmington; New Haven, A. T. Henry, Wallingford; Fairfield, B. A. Drew, Greenwich; Litchfield, E. D. Curtis, Litchfield; New London, F. W. Browning, Norwich; Middlesex, Henry M. Lyman, Middlefield; Windham, E. E. Brown, Pomfret Center; Tolland, Clarence H. Savage, Storrs.

Vice-President of New England Fruit Show—C. L. Gold, West Cornwall.

J. H. Hale gave his lecture on "Advertising and Publicity as Factors in Successful Fruit Growing." The fruitgrower should not be afraid to advertise, said Mr. Hale. Sometimes the returns are small and seem to be going to the dealer more than to the grower, but it pays in the end. The best advertisement in the past, he said, has been the work of fruit dealers in the cities who make attractive displays. Anything that increases the consumption of fruit is of benefit to the grower and should be encouraged.

In Western Washington

The third annual meeting of the Western Washington Horticultural Association was held in Puyallup, Feb. 19-21. J. Wayland Clark of that city is secretary. Many practical topics were discussed, including "Varieties," "Pear Culture," "Co-operation," "Fruit Outlook in Western Washington" and "Profitable Nut Growing in Western Washington."

A Better Maine Apple

Portland, Me.—A better marketed Maine apple as well as fruit kept up to a high standard was the emphasis placed by speakers at the February meeting of the Portland Farmers' Club, at the Congress Square Hotel. Hon. James A. Roberts, the new secretary of agriculture of Maine, was the principal guest. Mr. Roberts had selected the topic of "Orcharding in Maine" as the general subject, and other speakers who were guests of the club were Herbert L. Keyser of Greene, president of the Maine State Pomological Society; A. K. Gardner of Augusta, State horticulturist, and W. H. Conant of Buckfield, an apple raiser and shipper of considerable prominence in this state.

"If the agricultural interests of the state were developed, it would add greatly to the wealth of the state," said Mr. Roberts. "The farmer needs more capital with which to conduct his farm. Farming requires more capital than it used to. The farmer needs more help, and this could be secured if he had more capital. If he had more help he could produce more. The farmer needs more

money—90 per cent. of the farmers of the state haven't a sufficient capital. Business men of the cities should develop means for the farmer to secure this more easily. The water power and other resources of the state should be developed, but they should be developed for the country sections as well as for the cities."

Largest Order for Strawberry

L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y., the Fall Bearing Strawberry Man, reports that his largest sale of fall bearing strawberry plants was made to the Continental Plant Co. of North Carolina. The order amounted to \$750. This is the largest order from a money standpoint, that Mr. Farmer ever received. The order came by telegraph and was filled during the month of January.

In thirty years of experience in the strawberry plant business, Mr. Farmer states that this is the only year that he could dig strawberry plants from the open ground in January. The day that these plants were dug, it rained incessantly all day and Mr. Farmer in helping dig these plants, caught a bad cold and dose of rheumatism from which he did not recover for three weeks.

Mr. Farmer says that while this is the largest order that he ever filled, he thinks that the largest order ever given was by himself last season. He ordered \$2,750 worth of the American fall-bearing strawberry plants of two parties in the West last spring (1912) and he believes this was the largest single order for strawberry plants of one variety ever given.

BOONVILLE NURSERIES APPLE & PEACH

IN
CAR LOTS or Less
BOONVILLE, MO.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

CHAS. DETRICHE, SR.

ANGERS, - FRANCE,
Grower and Exporter of

Fruit Tree Stocks, Forest Tree Seedlings, Rose Stocks, Shrubs, Vines and Conifers for Nursery Planting

Information regarding stock, terms, prices, etc. may be had on application to Mr. Detriche's sole representative for the United States and Canada:

JACKSON & PERKINS CO.

Newark, New York.

Something New in Wood TREE LABELS

Iron or Copper Wire, Printed, Painted or Plain. We furnish the standard size of printed tree labels

PRINTED ON BOTH SIDES

at the same price now paid for those printed on one side. We also have a NEW BLANK LABEL so wired that they cannot drop off. We manufacture Nursery Row Markers, Pointed Labels and Green Tapering Plant Supports.

Our Capacity is such that we Guarantee Prompt Shipments.

Write for samples and prices giving estimate of number wanted

ALLEN-BAILEY TAG CO. INC.

CALEDONIA,

NEW YORK

Inspection of Pecans of Mississippi

SAM H. DIXON, Houston, Tex.

I left Gulfport Friday morning, December 1, at 10 a. m., with a large party of prominent men and women bent on learning from a personal inspection the real facts about this new pecan industry that threatens to revolutionize Southern horticulture. We were a band of congenial souls with eyes and ears open to truth and conviction. The light that dawned upon us may be likened to that which blazed on Saul of Tarsus as he marched against the Christians at Damascus. There were some among us of little faith in the possibility of commercializing the pecan industry, but they were not so stupid that they could not be converted. And they were—every one of them.

Our party divided at Ocean Springs, but I went with those who desired to see the groves at old Scranton, now Pascagoula, 10 miles east of Ocean Springs. We reached Pascagoula for lunch and were met at the station by that prince of good fellows—and a leading pecan grower—Frank N. Lewis. Realizing that every minute of our time must be utilized we proceeded at once

to the A. G. Delmas homestead, where stands both the parent tree of the Schley and Delmas pecan. This tree has a diameter of about 24 inches. A. G. Delmas, Sr., was the originator and introducer of this now famous pecan as well as the Schley pecan. While at the Delmas homestead we were the guests of A. G. Delmas, Jr., who guided us over the premises and pointed out many trees that have a local history for their abundant yield.

The Delmas homestead is situated only a few blocks from the business part of the town. It consists of about 10 acres of land, all of which during Mr. Delmas' lifetime, were devoted to experimentation and the growing of nursery stock. On this plot of ground are many pecan trees ranging in age from 10 to 30 years. These trees were planted 40 x 40 feet apart. Their growth shows plainly that they are entirely too close together, as the lower limbs are dying and the tendency of the tree is to grow upwards. Returning to the house where dinner had been prepared for us we ate hastily and proceeded to the I. P. Delmas 20-acre grove located at Orange Grove, eight miles from Pascagoula. Here we found a typical pecan grove. The trees were planted 50x50 feet—not too far apart—and showed splendid care and attention. This grove consists principally of the Stuart, although there are a number of Delmas and Schleys in the grove. The older trees are 20 years old, the balance 10 years old. A number of men were threshing the nuts from the trees, gathering and hauling to the drying sheds preparatory to shipping. In answer to my inquiry, Mr. Delmas stated that the trees would average 40 pounds of nuts to the tree. Prices ranged from 50 to 75 cents and from 75 cents to a dollar a pound, according to the variety, the Schley bringing the latter price.

Several photographs were taken in my presence by Prof. H. Harold Hume of Glen St. Mary, Fla.

With A. K. Clingman of Keithville, La., I ran down to Ocean Springs from Pascagoula, where we remained December 3 as the guest of Mr. Theodore Bechtel.

Orange County, Cal., has 160,667 bearing orchard fruit trees, 697,383 bearing tropical fruit trees and 278,879 bearing nut trees. The total product of orchard fruits was 362,981 bushels, the apricot product 328,931 bushels, the grape product 2,648,855 pounds, the orange product 1,247,905 boxes, and the olive product 828,204 pounds. These figures are based on United States census reports for 1910, which are used throughout the Blue Book for comparative purposes, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the

county statistics for the following year 1911 show these increases:

Orange product 4500 carloads, valued at \$2,550,000; 2,800,000 pounds of apricots, 12,000,000 pounds of walnuts, 10,000,000 barrels of crude oil, 2,500,000 dozen eggs.

A Directory of the Nursery Trade, revised monthly—"American Fruits Magazine."

Is it on your desk?

RASPBERRY PLANTS

Golden Queen, St. Regis, Herbert, Eaton Perfection, Syracuse, Cuthbert, Early King and Marlboro, (Reds)—Columbian and Haymaker, (purple), Gregg, Kansas, Cumberland and Plum Famer, (black)—also in

BLACKBERRY PLANTS

I offer Blowers, Eldorado and Mercereau.

Also 2,000,000

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

40 Leading Varieties including my "Hundred Dollar" and "Moneymaker."

100 Fine, Straight—8 to 10 Feet

SCHWEDLERI MAPLES

I raised this stock for the wholesale trade, and want your order. Write your want to

WICK HATHAWAY

Madison, Lake Co. OHIO

SCARFF'S PLANTS

Equal to Any
on the Market

Small Fruit Plants our specialty for 25 years

100,000 Transplanted Raspberry, Blackberry and Dewberry plants, fine for critical trade.

Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Horseradish, Asparagus, Rhubarb, etc. Hardwood cuttings and layers in large quantities. See our wholesale list before placing your order.

W. N. SCARFF, New Carlisle, O.

Silver Maple, California Privet and Purple Leaf Berberry in car lots.

SOUTHERN NURSERY CO.
Winchester, Tenn.

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Our circulation covers the whole trade in Great Britain and the cream of the European firms. Impartial reports of all novelties, etc. Paper free on receipt of 75 cents, covering cost of postage yearly. As the H. A. is a purely trade medium, applicants should, with the subscription, send a copy of their catalogue or other evidence that they belong to the nursery or seed trade.

Established 1883

A. & C. PEARSON, Lowdham, Nottingham, Eng.

36th YEAR PAN HANDLE NURSERIES


SPRING OF 1913

We offer a Complete Line of Nursery Stock Consisting of

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach,
Grape, Currant, Gooseberry,
Small Fruits, Maple Norway,
Maple Schwedlerii, Maple Silver,
Poplar Carolina, Poplar Volga,
Elm American, Sycamore Oriental,
Sycamore American, Mountain Ash,
Box Alder, Althea, Hydrangea,
Barberries, Syringas, Weigelias,
Clematis, Honey Suckle, Wistaria,
Ampelopsis, Roses, Evergreens,
California Privet, Buxus, Weeping Trees,
Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings,
Black Locust Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks,
Catalpa Speciosa Seed

Our stock is well grown and graded and prices are such that it will pay you to investigate. Come and see us or write.

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**RHODES DOUBLE CUT
PRUNING SHEAR**

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THE only
pruner
made that cuts
from both sides of
the limb and does not
bruise the bark. Made in
all styles and sizes. We
pay Express charges
on all orders.
Write for
circular and
prices.

Foreign Nurseries—"American Fruits" Series

The Tariff on American Trees—OTTO HEINECKEN, New York and Halstenbek

IT WOULD be very unimportant for the plant importer, whether the present tariff on foreign nursery stock should be removed or not. All evergreen seedlings are already duty-free under the prevailing tariff, and the duties on fruit tree stocks, which besides the evergreens form the main bulk of importations from Europe, are so low (from one to two dollars per thousand), that it would not effect the trade at all, whether removed or maintained.

No country, under modern conditions, can hide itself anymore behind a Chinese wall. The mutual intercourse of commerce, science and art nowadays wants freedom and broad-mindedness; exchange in material and spiritual goods! To work against this endeavor through narrowmindedness or jingoism is not advancement, but retrogression. For example, in our, the agricultural line, it is only necessary to mention, besides the import of fruit tree stocks from Europe, the vast export of American fruits, especially apples to Europe; further, the import of forest tree is well balanced by an extensive export of native American tree seeds. More than 40 valuable American tree-species have

been introduced and naturalized into the forests of Europe, and are grown in the commercial nurseries there, exclusively from native American seeds. Every educated nurseryman and forester in the United States knows that these plants are raised there under very favorable climatic conditions, not very different from those in their native land (conf. Booth, Prof. Schwappach, Prof. Mayr a. o.). The main difference lies in the more steady seasons prevalent in Europe, and these result in a higher percentage of vigorous, healthy plants, obtained in the nursery seed-beds.

The price of forest tree seed, bought in America, is very high, caused by several circumstances, such as difficult gathering, drying, seasoning, and poor crops. Comes to this a loss of from 40 to 50 per cent. In the seed-beds through sudden changes of the weather; then it is selfevident and more practical to raise the trees under more favorable conditions elsewhere, e. g., in Europe. Besides all this, it is proved that the American nurseries alone cannot in the least fill the yearly demand of stock.

There are certain places in Europe where, more than in any other place in the world, the conditions for raising fruit tree stocks and forest trees are exceptionally favorable. In these parts skillful and enterprising nurserymen through decades of close observation, study, and practice, made it a specialty to grow young stock for reforestation and lining out in the nursery rows. These growers again are supported by reliable, hard-working agents and representatives, who help to distribute this fine, healthy stock all over the world, not only for the sake of the commission, but because they are convinced that nowhere else can be obtained such quantity, and above all, such quality.

Personal

L. H. Read, nurseryman, Deer Park, Ala.; J. C. Beatty, nurseryman, Birmingham, Ala., and J. A. Hilton, Knoxville, Tenn., who is extensively engaged in peach-growing in Escambia county, were speakers at the annual meeting of the Alabama Horticultural Society.

R. J. Coe, Fort Atkinson, Wis., at the Wisconsin Horticultural Society meeting, discussed "Some Secrets of the Nursery Trade" and "The Commercial Orchard."

The Texas Nut Growers' Association, of which E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, is the president, has done much to encourage the growth of pecan culture in the state during its six years of life.

A. G. Hammer assistant in deciduous-fruit investigations of the United States department of agriculture has gone to San Jose, Cal., to look after the interests of the bureau entomology.

Ohio Nurserymen's Association

The sixth annual convention of the Ohio Nurserymen's Association was held January 22 at Zanesville. President W. N. Scarff made the opening address. Others on the programme were: W. F. Bohlender, "Nature of the Nursery Business;" A. R. Pickett, "Cherry Growing and Orchard Heating;" T. B. West, "Parcel Post Rates Applied to Nursery Stock." There were general discussions on hail, cyclone and fire insurance. The old officers were re-elected as follows: W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, president; W. B. Cole, Painesville, secretary; A. R. Pickett, Clyde, treasurer. The executive committee is again composed of Robert Geroge, Painesville; A. R. Dinsmore, Troy; T. B. West, Perry; W. F. Bohlender, Tippecanoe City; J. W. Gaines, Xenia.

The first step to be taken by the Niagara Cape, Ontario, district fruit growers in the direction of better marketing facilities and with the object of greater profits to the growers, lower prices and better conditions of fruit for the consumer, will be to turn more good fruit to the smaller cities and towns and relieve the congestion at Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, London, and the larger centers.

Oregon Grown Trees

MILTON NURSERY COMPANY

Wholesale and Retail
MILTON, OREGON

SURPLUS APPLE 1 and 2 year, choice stock. 1 yr. 3-4 and 4 ft. up grafts; 4-6 ft. buds leading varieties, Pacific Coast Standard grading. 2 YEAR 1-2-5-8; 5-8-11-16; 11-16 up, well branched and stocky, car lots. Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Spitzenburg, Yellow Newton (Albermarle Pippin), and other standard varieties.

Pear in Surplus. LOW FREIGHT RATE to EASTERN POINTS in CAR LOTS.

Our prices will enable Eastern Trade to use this stock. General Descriptive Catalog. A postal brings it to you. Prompt attention given all inquiries.

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R. B. GRIFFITH, FREDONIA, N. Y.

Successor to Foster & Griffith

GROWER of GRAPEVINES, CURRANTS, GOOSE-BERRIES and RASPBERRIES. Just the best for wholesale and retail trade, and grown in the very best locality for root growing in the world.

PEACH TREES! PEACH TREES! ONE YEAR APPLE WHIPS!

One-year and June Buds

SPLENDID stock sold at live and let-live prices. Our facilities for growing stock are such that we cannot be undersold.

Very low prices in carlots

**TENNESSEE NURSERY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, TENN.**

The Jewell

Nursery Co.

Lake City, Minn.

Established 1868

1500 Acres

Specialties for Spring 1913

Norway and Carolina Poplar. 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 6-8, 8-10, 10-12 feet.

Box Elder, Ash, Elm Seedlings—all sizes

American Basswood and Soft Maple Trees.

100,000 Currants, red and white.

75,000 McIntosh, Jonathan, Bellflower, Winesap, etc. 2 year, fine stock.

Three year apple in all Hardy Varieties.

Three year Crab.

Yellow Dogwood, Snowball, Hydrangea

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES
LET US PRICE YOUR GENERAL
WANT LIST

APPLES, one year grafts and buds.
Also few kinds of two year old apple.
SOUTHERN NURSERY CO.
Winchester, Tenn.

Ideal Apple Conditions

PROF. W. N. HUTT, N. C. Horticulturist

The apple is the most widely grown of fruits. Because of its inestimable value to mankind it has received more careful study and experimental investigation than any other fruit. Its habits of growth have been thoroughly studied, its varietal characteristics noted so precisely and its environmental likes and dislikes so carefully investigated that horticulturists can now specify in detail just what conditions and environments the tree requires to achieve its maximum of production of quality. A concise statement of these necessities of the apple tree for the maximum of production and the optimum of quality is as follows:

1. Zone Temperate
2. Climate..... Summer cool, Winter, cold
3. Soil..... Rich loams and clay
4. Altitude High
5. Rainfall..... Copious and constant
6. Drainage Good
7. Sunlight..... Abundant (air clear and cloudless)
8. Food..... Constant supply of humus
9. Protection from spring frosts.

Apple trees do well or ill according as they have many or few of these foregoing requirements. The ideal location is that which has them all, and I believe this ideal is to be found in the mountain regions of North Carolina. In the study of apple culture I have visited every important apple producing section on this continent and I have seen none that have better natural fitness for commercial apple production than the mountain countries of this state. The high altitude of the North Carolina apple region assures the same cool climate found in the apple regions of the north. Being in the south it gives in addition to this a much longer growing season and a brighter and more abundant sunlight. It is this bright and abundant sunshine that makes North Carolina fruit of such high color and excellent flavor. The bright colored fruit grown in this state has held its own in competitions of national and world-wide scope. Additional laurels were added last year at the National Horticultural congress.

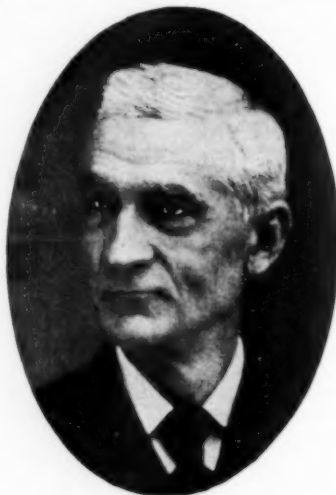
From one source of packing fruit in the Covina Valley, Cal., the Covina Citrus Association, the growers have received \$427,527.88 for the year. The whole amount received for fruit from all associations and from independent packers during the year totals very close to a million dollars.

Obituary

Thomas V. Munson

Brief mention was made in our last issue of the death on January 21 at his home in Denison, Tex., of Thomas V. Munson, prominent nurseryman and horticulturist. Sam H. Dixon, Houston, Tex., says of his personal friend:

"In the death of T. V. Munson the horticultural world has lost one of its brightest jewels. Mr. Munson ranked with Burbank as a creator of new varieties of fruits and had often been called 'the Burbank of the South,' a term meant as a compliment to his genius as an originator of new plant creations. His fame as a horticultural scientist was worldwide and the character of his work is as enduring as granite.



THOMAS V. MUNSON

"While not a native of Texas, his greatest achievement in plant breeding was achieved in this state. He established himself in Denison in 1876 and soon thereafter began a study of the grape with the view of crossing the cultivated varieties with the native wild grapes and thus securing varieties better adapted to our soils and climate. To accomplish this he traveled over every section of the state where wild grapes grew and collected together the best varieties from every region. Not only did he traverse every section of Texas in search of information, but he traveled through 40 states and territories of the Union making a study of wild grapes and other wild fruits. In these journeys he traveled by rail, stage coach, horseback and on foot, searching for the native species of grapes and studying their native habitat. The most promising species discovered he transferred to his experimental grounds at Denison or secured the seeds and planted them in an effort to obtain varieties adapted to our climate. He not only planted the seeds and vines from native grapes from every sec-

tion of the United States traversed, but he secured seeds and vines of every cultivated variety available. These were grown side by side with a view of crossing them, and thus creating varieties possessing the qualities to endure our long summer drouths and our sudden winter changes. In this he succeeded and as a result the horticulture of the world has been blessed and mankind benefited. Munson's grape creations are being planted and cultivated in every land where grapes are grown.

"Mr. Munson was born in Fulton County, Illinois, in 1843. He was educated in Kentucky University, graduating from that splendid institution of learning with the degree of bachelor of science in 1870. In 1883 the honorary degree of master of science was conferred upon him by the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College, on the thesis, 'Forests and Trees of Texas.' In 1906 he was again honored by having the degree of doctor of science conferred upon him by the University of Kentucky. Mr. Munson was, perhaps, more highly esteemed by foreign nations than any of our American horticulturists. He rendered signal service to the French Republic by the aid he gave to viticulture of that country when disease threatened the destruction of the grape and wine industry of that country by the introduction of varieties of grape resistant to phylloxera, thus restoring to France an industry which is her chief glory. As a token of their appreciation for this valuable service he was elected an honorary member of the Societe des Viticulteurs de France and made a member of Chevalier du Merite Agricole.

"Mr. Munson has exercised a potent influence in American horticulture. His labors for the advancement of horticulture in Texas won for him the esteem and admiration of our people and he will be greatly missed by those who have been accustomed to call on him for guidance in horticultural work.

"He has builded his own monument more enduring than granite. His fame and memory we shall always cherish."

The establishment of a citrus fruit experimental station at Riverside which will be the greatest scientific center for the study of the citrus industry in the world, is the aim of the state university regents who have appointed Dr. Herbert John Webber director of the University of California citrus experiment station.

The Greene County, Mo., Horticultural Society has asked the state legislature to prohibit the killing of quail and meadow larks for five years, because of the activity of these birds in destroying insect pests.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

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In quantities, for retimbering or lining out. Healthy Stocks from the very extensive and well kept WHOLESALE NURSERIES of

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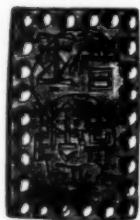
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Vincennes, Ind.

We Are Pleased to Offer for Spring 1913

CHERRY TWO YEAR, all leading sour varieties
CHERRY ONE YEAR, general list leading sorts, sour and sweet
PEACH ONE YEAR, 30 varieties
APPLE TWO YEAR, all grades
APPLE ONE YEAR, cut backs, very strong
SILVER MAPLE, all grades

Can furnish the above in Car Load lots or less. Also Pear,
Plum, Quince, Compass Cherry, Currants, Gooseberry,
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Seeds in limited supply. Prices quoted on application. Trade
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We sell the best Knives offered for the money.
Every Knife warranted.



Stationary Handle Budding Knife - Entire Length, 6 in. Length of Blade, 2 in.
Price, each 20 cents. Per dozen \$2.00
Stationary Handle Pruning Knife - Entire Length, 7 1/4 in. Length of Blade, 3 in.
Price, each 30 cents. Per dozen \$3.00
Stationary Handle Grafting Knife - Entire Length, 7 1/4 in. Length of Blade, 3 in.
Price, each 25 cents. Per dozen \$2.50
POCKET BUDDING KNIFE. Polished Black Horn Handle and Ivory Tip; a first-class
Knife.
Price, each 75 cents. Per dozen \$7.50
All kinds of Nurserymen's Supplies carried in stock.
Rochester Lithographing Company
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We offer the Trade

In stock that is strictly first
class, for winter shipment:

APPLE: 1 in. up, 3-4-1 in., 5-8-3-4 in., and smaller
grades. Long on commercial sorts.

CHERRY: 1 in. up, 3-4-1 in., and all smaller grades.
Specially attractive proposition on Cherry in
car lots.

PEACH: 1 year and June buds.

PEAR: Long on Kieffer and Garber, all grades.

FIGS, JAPAN PERSIMMON, MULBERRY, GRAPE,
EVERGREENS, SHADE TREES, CALIFORNIA PRIVET

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J. R. MAYHEW, Pres.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS

Franklin Davis Nursery Co.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

WE Offer for SPRING 1913

APPLE-1 and 2 year PEAR-1 and 2 year
PEACH-A fine lot of smooth ASPARAGUS-1 and 2 year
trees in good assortment CALIFORNIA PRIVET-1, 2
of varieties and 3 yr., or carload lots;
CHERRY-1 and 2 year fine bushy plants

ORIENTAL PLANES, CAROLINA POPLARS, NORWAY MAP-
LES, SILVER MAPLES
AMERICAN ELMS AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
ORIENTAL STOCK.

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We want small Evergreens and Shrubs for transplanting-
What can you offer?

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Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

"The Finest Trees and Plants Come from the Eastern Shore"

A few days ago a man said to us: "It is wonderful how things grow on the Eastern Shore. I never saw such healthy looking plants, and the trees are fine enough to plant anywhere. The root growth is the most surprising thing to me—I never imagined that two-year-old trees could have such big roots with so many fibrous feeders. When I buy another lot of trees I want them to come from the Eastern Shore. I believe they will be the best trees for me to sell, for I am giving my trade more than value received for their money."

If you furnish Harrison trees to your customers you will find that they will be as pleased as this man—and better

still they will talk to their friends about the stock—they will tell about the size of the trunk, the height of the tree, and the big roots; how the trees were packed, and how fresh and full of sap they were on arrival. Our wholesale trade is growing every year, and the reason for this growth is because we send out stock that is grown under our personal attention, graded right, packed right and shipped right.

The surplus list below will be of interest to you in filling your rush orders for this spring. Let us quote prices on your needs—or furnish you with details and quotations on any other stocks for spring delivery.

APPLE, two-year

	1 in.	6-7 ft. 11-16	5-6 ft. 5-8	4-5 ft. 1-2	3-4 ft.	2-3 ft.
Apple of Commerce.	50	200	100			
Baldwin	400	400				
Ben Davis		1000	1000	700	200	
Bismarck	80					
C. R. June		400	90	40		
Carthage		50	50			
Coffelt Bty.		100	50	50		
Cooper's Market		75	100	50		
Ely. Melon		100	20			
Ely. Strawb.	10	40	10			
Fanny		50	25			
Flora Belle	10	20				
Golden Sweet	200					
Gravenstein		500	300	200	150	
Ingram	20	30				
Jeffries		30	20			
Jonathan			200	200		
Kennard's Choice		100	40			
Late Raspberry		70	60			
Lawver	110	30				
Longfield	30	40				
Mann	60	210	20			
Mo. Pippin		300	40	20		
Myrick	60	20				
Nero		500	300	200		
N. W. Greening		1000				
P. W. Sweet		500	20			
Paynes L. Keeper		60	50			
Pewaukee	50	20				
Rambo	360	180				
Red Astrachan	90	400				
Rolle	100	20				
Senator		80				
Smith's Cider	380					
Springdale	40	50				
Stark	700	1500	700			
Strawb. (Chenango)	25	160				
Sutton Bty		25	20			
Townsend	10	20				
Va. Bty.	10	20				
Winesap				1000		
Yel. Trans.	1000	6000	1000			
Yel. Belleflower	100					
York Imperial	5000	25000	20000	5000	1500	

CRAB APPLE, two-year

Golden Bty	140	700	180	70		
Martha		50	50			
Transcendent	150	1000	300	400	400	60

APPLE, one-year

	6-7 ft. 11-16	5-6 ft. 5-8	4-5 ft. 1-2	3-4 ft.	2-3 ft.	1-2 ft.
Alexander			300	400	500	
Baldwin	1000	10000	15000	15000	3000	500
Ben Davis		3000	5000	1500	1000	500
Bismarck			100	50	50	
C. R. June		100	50	50		
Carthage		50	50	300	50	
Coffelt Bty.		50	100	50	50	
Cooper's Market			200	50		
Dominie	10		290	100		
Duchess				500	400	400
Ely. Harvest	400	1500	1500	900	500	500
Ely. Colton			90	50	50	
Ely. Strawb.			280	20	50	
Ensee		45	50	100	60	
Fallowater		250	1500	100	200	

APPLE, one-year

	6-7 ft. 11-16	5-6 ft. 5-8	4-5 ft. 1-2	3-4 ft.	2-3 ft.	1-2 ft.
Fanny		40	100	75		
Fourth of July		400	1000	1000	400	500
Gano	900	3500	6000	4000	2000	2000
Golden Sweet	90	90	40			
Gravenstein		600	500	500	180	100
Grimes Golden					1000	500
Jeffries	90	100	50			
Jonathan		800	4 00	5000	5000	3000
King	200	700	1000	500	300	
Kennard's Choice		25	160	50		
Lankford			40	40		
Lawver			60	60		
Limbertwig			200	100	50	
Longfield			40	100	40	
M. B. Twig					500	500
Mann			100	50	50	
McIntosh					5000	3000
Mo. Pippin		100	300	90	20	
Myrick		100	100	175		
Nero	700	600	1400	400	4000	1000
No. Spy				500	500	
N. W. Greening	250	2500	3500	25 0	1 00	1000
P. W. Sweet		1000	2000			
Pewaukee		70	70			
Porter			50	50	50	
Rawles Janet			250	100	50	
Rambo		1000	200	400		
Red Astrachan	250	2000	1000	600	9 0	1000
Rolle		150	50			
Rome Bty				70	250	5000
Salome						
Scott's Winter			100	150		
Smith's Cider		2 0	180	120		
Smokehouse		200	300			
Spitzenburg		200	500	400	1 0	100
Springdale			200	50	50	
Stark	1000	2800	1100	500	500	500
Stayman's	300	10000	12000	30000	30000	30000
Strawb. (Chenango)		200	200	200	70	
Sweet Bough			200	400	300	
Tallman Sweet		500	800	500	500	50
Walbridge			100	1 0		
Wealthy			1000	2000	2000	500
Wm. Ely. Red					1000	1000
Winesap	400	5000	7000	7000	70 0	4000
Winter Banana		800	500	500	400	500
Wolf River	1000		500	400	400	100
Yel. Trans.		190	5000	5000	5000	2005
Yel. Belleflower		70	50			
York Imperial		10000	15000	15000	10000	10000

CRAB APPLE, one-year

Golden Bty	40	140	150		
Hyslop		190	190	200	
Martha		190	90	40	
Transcendent	300	1500	1500	400	400

PEACH, one-year

	6-7 ft. 1-1	5-6 ft. 9-16-1	4-5 ft. 1-8-16	3-4 ft.	2-3 ft.	1-2 ft.
Ark. Beauty	60	300	130	70	40	
Belle of Georgia	3000	5000	1000	700	1500	1500
Billey's L. Oct.	500	500				
Chair's Choice	500					
Chinese Cling	70	140	15	60	30	
Cornelia	80	400	180	150	40	
Edgemont Bty	250	500				
Elberta	5000	5000		5000	5000	12 0

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